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LOCAL NOTICES.

Chas. Abel & Co.
Druggist and Phamacutist, 172 Wylie street.

Ballou & Adams,
Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 189 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
Renews the hair to its original color when grey.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
Renews the growth of the hair when bald.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.
Beautiful hair dressing.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. MWF

Samaritan's Gift.
The Samaratan's gift and root and herb juices for sale by Jos. Fleming, sole agent, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Removal, Removal.
R. M. Snodgrass, Drugs and Family Medicine store is now corner of Federal and Robinson streets, one block below old stand. See the sign—Allegheny Drug Depot.

W. B. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interests.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClaren & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

The Result in the State Doubtful.

RETURNS received up to the hour of putting our paper to press, leave the result of the State in doubt, with the chances somewhat in favor of GEARY, and the election of WILLIAMS, who was ahead, almost certain. While in the western part of the State the Democrats have made gains, in Allegheny especially, through the indifference of Republicans; in the eastern counties, especially in Philadelphia and some of the Democratic strongholds, they have met with heavy losses. It is barely possible that the returns yet to come in may make up for these losses and elect PACKER, but precisely how or where this is to be done, is not clear. Democratic figurers, we believe, with the best information they can muster, feel not at all confident of PACKER'S election, and are ready to concede the election of WILLIAMS over PERSHING. The vote has been light throughout the State, the absentees, as usual, being most numerous on the Republican side. The Legislature is unquestionably Republican in both branches.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1869.—The Democrats in Philadelphia concede the city by 3,000, but claim the State by a small majority.
PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 2 A. M.—Forney's *Press* estimates the Republican majority in the State as at least 8,000, and it may reach 10,000. The Republicans have both branches of the Legislature, the Senate by three majority, and the House by a larger majority than last year. Williams, for Supreme Judge, will probably run ahead of Gov. Geary 2,500 votes.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines].
PHILADELPHIA.—The Fourth ward of this city gives Packer 1,751 majority, a gain of 16. The Thirteenth ward gives Geary 626 majority, a gain of 29.

[By W. U. Lines.]
PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—In most of the wards of this city a light vote was polled. There is much excitement on local tickets. Williams, for Supreme Court, runs ahead of Geary on the Republican ticket. The Twentieth ward is reported as giving over 1000 majority for Geary, being a Republican gain of nearly 200.
The Republican majority in Philadelphia is probably 4,000. Bunn, Graham and Maxwell all elected.
Mark Longaker, is reported elected State Senator in first district, by a doubtful estimate. reported figures gives the Republican majority in Philadelphia 4,000, a Republican gain of 4,175.
PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—The Sixth Ward is reported as giving a majority of 859 for Packer, a Democratic loss of 267. The Twentysixth Ward is reported as giving a Republican majority of 1,300, a Republican gain of 400. The First Ward is reported as giving a Republican majority of 750, a Republican gain of 250. The Republican candidate for State Senator Wm. W. Wallis, in the 1st Dist District, is reported elected, a Republican gain. The estimated Republican majority in this city is about 4,000.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BELLEVERNON, PA., October 12.—Bellevernon, Fayette county, gives Geary fifty-seven majority, a gain of eleven over the last State election. V.
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—A Democratic gain of 40 over last year.
UNIONTOWN.—South Union township, Packer's majority 10, Pershing 11, a Republican gain of 12 over Grant's election.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
UNIONTOWN.—South Union township—Packer's majority 10; Pershing 11, a Republican gain of 12 over Grant's election.

WASHINGTON & COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, PA., October 12.—Packer has forty majority in the borough, a Democratic gain of 10, on the Boyle vote. J. S. S.
Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, PA., October 12, 1869.
Seventeen districts give Packer 5 majority, a Democratic gain in those districts of 43. Connty doubtful. B. C.
WASHINGTON, Pa., October 12, 1869.
In South Strabaur township, Packer's majority 35, a Democratic gain of 10.
Geary's majority in Beallsville 25; a Republican gain of 5. J. S. S.
MONONGAHELA CITY.—Carroll township—Packer's majority 121; a Democratic gain of 34.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 12, 1869.
In Johnstown and Conemaugh boroughs, Galitzen and West ward of Ebensburg, the Republican loss on Grant's majority is ninety-nine. Packer's majority in Cambria county will be from eight to nine hundred.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
EBENSBURG, PA., October 12, 1869.
Ebensburg 58 majority for Geary. Cambria township 106 majority for Geary. Galitzen 53 majority for Packer. Munster township 8 majority for Packer. Cambria county will give Packer 700 majority. A. A. BARKER.
EBENSBURG—Geary 53, Packer 183.
East ward—Geary 59, Packer 19.
Ebensburg Borough—Geary same as last year.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]
EBENSBURG, October 12.—West ward Geary 55; Packer 66; East ward Geary 59, Packer 19, Ebensburg 61 majority for Geary, same as last year.
Cambria township.—Geary 151, Packer 45. Democratic gain of 14.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
FREEPORT—Geary's majority 59; gain over last October's election 17.

ADAMS COUNTY.

GETTYSBURG, October 12—This borough gives Geary 110 majority; a Republican gain of 11. Williams' majority 186. Geary's majority over Hartranft.
One township here gives Packer 23 majority; a Democratic loss of 12 over last year.
Geary's Democratic Congress estimate their majority at 300, which is a Republican gain of 42.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

LATROBE, PA., October 11.—Geary, 110; Packer 126. Democratic gain 16, 90 votes polled.
LATROBE BORO.—Packer, 126; Geary, 110; Packer's majority, 16.
GREENSBURG.—Geary 12 ahead in New Florence borough, and Packer 17 ahead in St. Clair township.
LATROBE.—Geary, PA.—Packer 239; Geary 107; Packer's majority 132.
LATROBE—Packer 126; Geary 110; Packer's majority 16.
DERRY FIELD—Packer 366; Geary 119; Packer's majority 247.
The estimated Democratic majority is 1,500, a Democratic gain of 266.
MT. PLEASANT BOROUGH—Geary's majority is 39 gain; 80 loss.
MT. PLEASANT SOUTH.—Packer 33 majority, a Democratic gain of 5. Williams ahead of Geary.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]
PLEASANTVILLE.—Geary, 145; Packer, 52. Republican majority, 93. Republican majority that October, 83, a gain of 10 this year.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
Franklin gives Geary a majority of eighteen, a loss of seventeen from last year.
Franklin City gives Geary 18 majority; Williams 28. A Republican gain of 10.
Four towns in Venango county give Geary 106 majority, a Republican loss of 66 compared with last year.
OIL CITY—Packer's majority 5; Democratic gain of 98 over Grant's vote of one year ago.
PLUMER, PA.—Geary 143; Packer 124. Williams 143; Pershing 124.
[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.]
PLEASANTVILLE—Republican majority 93. Republican majority last October 83. Gain of ten.
Four towns in Venango county give Geary 106 majority, a Republican loss of 66 compared with last year.
OIL CITY—Packer's majority 5; Democratic loss of 98 over Grant's vote of one year ago.
PLUMER, PA.—Geary 143; Packer 124. Williams 143; Pershing 124.
[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.]
PLEASANTVILLE—Republican majority 93. Republican majority last October 83. Gain of ten.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

HUNTINGDON BORO.—Geary, 281; Packer, 264. Geary's majority 17, a Republican loss of 41.

BLAIR COUNTY.

ALTOONA—Second Ward—Packer, 193; Geary, 138; Pershing, 193; Williams, 137. Democratic gain over last October, 11.
ALTOONA—Secoondward, Packer's majority 55; Pershing's majority 56. Packer's majority 38; Geary's majority 53; Pershing's majority 47; vote 49 short. Fourth ward—Packer's majority 36; Pershing's majority 36.
HOLLIDAYSBURG AND GAYSPORT—Packer's majority 96; gain over last year, 55.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
SOMERSET—Republican gain—Geary's majority 256. Gain of ten over last year.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial
BROOKVILLE, PA., October 12, 1869.
Brookville borough gives Geary 55 majority; Republican gain over Hartranft's majority of 20. A. H. H.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
MECHANICSBURG, October 12.—Geary 64 majority; a Republican gain of 6 over last year.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
Lewistown gives Packer a majority of 7; a Republican gain of 3 over Geary's election.
Derry township gives Geary 30 majority, and Newton, Hamilton and Wayne give Geary 7 majority.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
BETHLEHEM, PA.—Packer's majority 182; a Democratic gain of 30.
FREEMANSBURG.—Packer's majority 13; Democratic gain 7.
Northampton county estimated about 3,500 Democratic majority. Democratic gain of 300 over October, 1868.

CLARION COUNTY.

Piney township gives Geary 41 majority, a Republican gain of 27 since October election last year.

CHESTER COUNTY.

WEST CHESTER.—Republican majority 573; Democratic gain 31.
West Chester city official shows a Democratic gain of 58.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

MOUNT JOY, PA.—A gain of 52 Democratic.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HUNTINGDON, Pa., October 12, 1869.
The inclement weather deterred many from turning out to the polls in this borough, and, as the result shows, the absentees were principally Republicans, Geary's majority is 17, a Republican loss of 43. In Carbon township, Packer's majority is 46, a Republican gain of 37.
Williams' majority in this borough is 31, 14 more than Geary. M. S. L.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
TRANSFER, PA., October 12, 1869.
Pymatuning and Clarksville gives Packer ten majority, a Republican loss of seven.
S. C. K.

BERKS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
READING, PA., October 12, 1869.
In the city of Reading, five wards are reported as follows: Fifth ward—Geary nine majority; Republican loss 102. Sixth ward—Packer 20 majority; Republican loss 94. Seventh ward—Packer 23 majority; Republican loss 50. Eighth ward—Packer 85 majority; Republican loss 12. Ninth ward—Packer 199 majority; Republican gain 17.
Womelsdorf borough—Packer 38 majority; Democratic gain 39.
Heidelberg township—Packer 111 majority; Democratic gain 11.
Cumru township—Packer 13 majority; Democratic loss 15.
From present appearances Packer's majority in Berks will be about 6,500. The Republicans lose only so far in the city. In the country districts we hold our own. J. K.
Erie city gives 75 Republican majority, a Democratic gain of 227. The county is estimated at 2,500 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 300.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

[By P. and A. Lines.]
HARRISBURG, October 12.—The following are the majorities in this city: 1st ward, Geary 122; 2nd ward, Packer 26; 3d ward, Geary 14; 4th ward, Geary 75; 5th ward, Geary 13; 6th ward, Packer 85; 7th ward, Geary 4; 8th ward, Packer 169; 9th ward, Geary 15.
HARRISBURG, October 12.—Dauphin county will give 1,350 to 1,400 majority for Geary.
Dauphin county estimated Republican majority 1,400, a Democratic gain of 500.

ERIE COUNTY.

Erie City—Geary's majority 62, Democratic gain 334.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Crawford County—Geary's majority 1,200 to 1,500.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Luzerne county gives Geary a Republican gain of 750.
Election Districts show Republican gain of 108. The estimated majority for Packer in the county is 2,000.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
INDIANA, PA., October 12.
Geary's majority in Indiana county will exceed two thousand. G. R.
General Harry White, from Indiana, says Indiana will give a Republican majority of about 2,000.
JOHNSTOWN—Four wards of Johnstown and Conemaugh borough, complete, Packer's majority 3, and Democratic gain of 29. In Johnstown and Conemaugh boroughs, Gallitzin and West ward of Ebensburg, Geary's loss on Grant's majority, 99.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Two wards of Williamsport give a Republican majority of 142, a Democratic gain of 11; McIntyre township—Republican majority 54, a Republican gain of 54; Loyal Lock township—a Democratic gain o 17; Wanny Creek—Democratic majority 76, Democratic gain 20.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Norristown borough gives a Republican majority of 25, Bridgeport borough, a Republican majority of 21; Conshohocken borough, a Republican majority of 18; White Marsh—Republican majority 30.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

McEvrensville—Republican majority 13, a gain of 16.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Emporium—Democratic majority 13, a gain of 122.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Renova—Democratic majority 47.

WARREN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
TIDIOUTE, PA., October 12, 1869.
Deerfield township gives 16 majority for Geary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

WAYNESBORO, PA., October 12.—This poll gives 30 majority for Geary, a Democratic gain of 48 over October election last year. Small vote.
CHAMBERSBURG CITY.—Democratic majority 10; Democratic gain 111. County estimated Democratic majority 200; Democratic gain of 262.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ROCHESTER, PA., October 12, 1869.
Rochester borough gives Geary eighteen and Williams twenty-two majority. Rochester township gives Packer twenty-five majority. L.
Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BEAVER, PA., October 12, 1869.
Thirteen districts show a Republican loss of seventeen on Hartranft's vote of last year. Twenty districts to hear from. Ratue for Senate leads Geary twenty votes. Balance of district ticket runs with the State ticket. H.

BERKS COUNTY.

READING CITY—Geary's majority, Republican majority 2, a Democratic gain of 90. Fourth ward, Democratic gain 116; Seventh ward, Democratic gain 75.

CARBON COUNTY.

Estimated Democratic majority in Carbon county is about 700. Democratic gain of about 100.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., October 12, 1869.
Franklin county will give Packer about two hundred majority.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]
LANCASTER, October 12.—Packer's majority in this city is 296, a Democratic gain. Boyle's 196. Aulee, a Republican was elected Mayor, and a majority of the City Council elected, the first Republican municipal election for years. Great rejoicing in the city. Republican majority in county 1,000.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Montgomery county gives Geary a majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Delaware county estimated Republican majority 1,000, a Democratic gain of 252.

FULTON COUNTY.

Three districts show a Democratic gain of 17.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Pottsville borough shows a Democratic gain of 75.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Republican majority 24; a Republican gain of 12.

OHIO.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

COLUMBUS, October 13.—The election is doubtful. The House is probably Democratic and the Senate Republican. The majority for Hayes will not be large. The Democratic claim that five Congressmen are elected, and are very jubilant, firing cannon and indulging in a torchlight procession.

HAYE'S ELECTED.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—Returns thus far indicate Hayes's election by 10,000 majority, with the Legislature Republican.
COLUMBUS, October 12.—The Democrats claim that Pendleton is elected. The Republicans claim Hayes is elected by 20,000 majority. The probabilities are the majority will be reduced considerably.
CINCINNATI, October 12.—No news from Warren county. Lists probably for Pendleton. This county Democratic by two thousand.
COLUMBUS, October 13, 1:40 A. M.—Election returns so far as received show a very close, doubtful contest. The State will be close. The probabilities are that the Republicans have the slight majority on joint ballot. The Democrats get the Legislature, with Senate Republican. It is impossible to give full returns tonight.

Richland County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, October 12, 1869.
The Democratic majority in Richland county is about 700, a Democratic gain of 200 since October election. The entire Democratic county ticket is elected. Wayne county the Democratic majority is about 600.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
MANSFIELD—Democratic gain 103.

Cuyahoga County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
CLEVELAND—Five wards give a Republican gain of 165 over October, 1868.
Cuyahoga county will give at least 2,500 majority for Hayes.
[By W. U. Lines.]
CLEVELAND, October 12.—The city of Cleveland gives Hayes 1,700 majority. A Republican gain of 190. In Cuyahoga county Hayes's majority is 2,500 to 3,000.

Summit County.

Summit county—Hayes's majority 1,650.

Morrow County.

Morrow county—Estimated Republican majority 500, a loss of 50.

Hamilton County.

[By W. U. Lines.]
CINCINNATI, October 12.—The election passed quietly. The vote will probably fall one per cent. short of last October's election. Both parties claim the State by small majorities. The contest is close in the city, both parties salguine of winning by a small majority.
CINCINNATI, October 12.—Four precincts and three wards of Hamilton county have been heard from, showing a falling off of 476 of the Republican majorities last year. The Republicans concede defeat on both the State and county ticket. The vote will probably come in very slowly.
CINCINNATI, October 12.—Only two wards reported so far. There was so much scratching they come in very slowly. The Fifteenth 'and Seventeenth wards, Hayes's majority 304 majority. Twelfth ward, Hayes's 814; Pendleton, 915. Fourteenth ward, Hayes 628; Pendleton, 648. Nineteenth ward Hayes 780; Pendleton, 421. Eight townships and precincts give Hayes 1,361; Pendleton, 1,151.

Muskingum County.

ZANESVILLE, October 2.—Zanesville city and two adjoining townships, Putnam and Putnam and West Zanesville, give Pendleton 144 majority, a Democratic gain over the vote of last October of 131.

Franklin County.

[By W. U. Lines.]
COLUMBUS, October 12.—Three wards of the city are heard from. The Third ward gives 34 for Hayes, Second a gain of 17 over October last.
In seven wards in Columbus Hayes gains 580 over October last; eight wards in Columbus and Montgomery township 640.

Guernsey County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
WASHINGTON reports Guernsey gives 91 majority for Pendleton; a gain of 10 over last October.
Centre township, a gain of 8 for Pendleton.

Stark County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]
MASSILLON—Republican majority 50.

Knox County.

Republican gain of 37 over 1868.

Lorain County.

Lorain county gives Majority for Hayes.

Erie County.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—Sandusky City—Pendleton's majority 185, Republican gain 2.
Eight wards of Columbus and one township of Franklin county give a Republican of 618 on 1868.
COLUMBUS, October 12—Leading Democrats concede the defeat of Pendleton by 15,000.

Ross County.

Chillicothe City—Republican majority 189, Democratic gain 41. Ripley township—Republican majority 206, Democratic gain 129.
Ross county—Pendleton 1,200 majority, a Democratic gain of 200.

Shelby County.

Shelby county—Republican's majority 925, Democratic loss 50.

Lake County.

Painesville—Democratic gain 100.

Jefferson County.

Steubenville—Democratic gain 16.

Sandusky County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
FREMONT, Ohio—Republican ward for Pendleton 194, Third ward, do, 99. Oberlin, Republican majority for Governor 573. One township, Taylor Creek, heard from.
Sandusky—Democratic majority 183, a Republican loss of 2 over the vote of two years ago.

Butler County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
Campbell's (Democratic) majority in Butler county is about 2,000.
HAMILTON, O., October 12.—The city of Hamilton gives L. D. Campbell, Democratic candidate for Senator, a majority of 968. Pendleton is ahead of the ticket.

Harding County.

Harding county—Republican loss of 6.

Montgomery County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
DAYTON, October 12.—Five townships in this county give over 200 Democratic majority; a gain of 100.
Dayton gives a small Democratic majority; a Democratic gain over last fall. Montgomery county about 300 Democratic majority; a small Democratic gain.

Clarke County.

SPRINGFIELD, October 12.—The Republican majority in Springfield is 527, a gain of 43. The Democratic loss in Springfield is 49. Republican majority in county about 1,250, a Democratic gain of 78.

Greene County.

Green county—Hayes's majority is about 1,500.

Trumbull County.

Trumbull county—Hayes's majority 2,400.

Geauga County.

Geauga county—Hayes's majority 1,550.

Seneca County.

Seneca county—Pendleton's majority estimated at 700.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the National Bank of Townsend, Mass., Monday night.

CONFESSION
OF
ZACHARY T. HOCKINBERRY.

Convicted of the Murder of Miss Annie McCandless, in Butler, Pa.

Confession of Z. Taylor Hockinberry, by his own hand and pen, Butler County, Pa., 1869:

I was born the 21st of March, 1848, in the county of Butler, State of Pennsylvania. I am the eldest of three brothers and one sister; am now past twenty-one. My mother died when I was quite young. After my mother died my father went to California; he was gone four or five years, when he came home and was at home about a year; he sold the place and went to the State of Texas to see the country. He was gone a short time, when he came back; he was back a short time, when he was thrown off a horse and was suddenly killed. After he sold the place I went to hire with George McCandless, and I lived with him about five years; during the time I lived with him we got along reasonably well. When I went to live with him, he had three daughters living, and one dead. When I was with him about a year, his oldest daughter got married; his two youngest daughters, names were Nancy Ann and Mary Elizabeth McCandless. I always thought more of Annie than any other girl; I believe she is the only girl I ever cared for in particular, and yet, I cannot say that I had any particular wish to marry her. Some time before I left McCandless's, I cannot tell the exact time, I got a thought I would take some chance for to disfigure her face in some way. I then had no wish to marry her, nor there were no person owing me any account to her; she never threatened me in any way unkind. What put that thought in my head I cannot say, nor the motive, unless I did not wish any person to marry her. When I went from McCandless's I went for to work for Mr. Daniel Graham, I went to work for him in the spring of 1868; I worked for him two years and a half; when I was with him about a month I sent a word that I could get out at night without them knowing it—that is out of the house; one Sunday night, I think it was, I got out of the house and went up to McCandless's and went into the house; my intention was for to go to the bed where Annie was and with the knife for to disfigure her in some way; when I went into the house I thought I could do so, the night was so light, for the moon was up and shining bright; I went in the back room and had a couple of chairs on the bed, and there I went on the porch and took a coat that was hanging on a nail and hung it on the closet where Annie slept, and there I took a pencil beside the door. I then went down and went into Mr. Graham's house and went to bed. Towards the last of the month of May I got a single barreled breech loading pistol which belonged to Mr. Graham. On Saturday, I think it was, I went to Mr. McCandless's the second time. This time I had the pistol; my intention was for to go in the house and for to go to the bed where Annie was and for to shoot her across the face in such a way as for to disfigure her; when I went in and went to the room door; I was afraid if I attempted to shoot her as I wished I might kill her, the danger of killing her; I then shot in the room and left; I afterwards looked for the pistol, but I could not find it. After I left I went down to Mr. McCandless's, went out to the back of the garden; I shotoff the pistol, and then went to Mr. Graham's house. Mr. Graham's house is a mile and a half from McCandless's house; in a few weeks after this I went up again at night, as before, with the same intention; when I went to the house they had the doors locked; that is was not as I left it; a window beside it and raised the window in and reached in the room where they were sleeping and went to the bed where Annie was; when I put my hand on her face to know how her face was; when I put my hand on her face I thought I could not shoot her, as I wished, so I put the pistol over the bed and shot; I was going to the house, went to the room door and put in another cartridge and fired the pistol; by this time they were awake, of course, I then put my hands to my mouth and made a noise as I thought like owl; I then went up the hill again and went out, I had on two pairs of stockings, which made no noise as I walked; I then went to bed and went down the road past Oliver Pisor's house, and I shot through a pane of glass in the window. I had no spite at any of them. Oliver Pisor is married to an aunt of mine, and Geo. McCandless is a half-brother of my mother's, then went down and got into Graham's house and went to bed. Some weeks after this I went up again on Sunday night to McCandless's, with the same intention. I went on the porch and went to a window and cut off the putty so as for to take out a pane of glass; I took the side of the window so as for to reach in and unfasten the window, for there was a button that flown fastened down. When I had the pane of glass nearly out I thought I heard a noise, both outside and in the house, so I went to the window who had heard the noise cutting off the putty. I was afraid to go in the house. This time I had some matches. I intended if I got in the house for to light the candle when I was, and to light a match so I could see to shoot her across the face, as I wanted so as for to disfigure her. I waited a little while and went in the barn I lit a match and set some hay on fire, and then went to the house; the fire burnt so fast I had for to hurry away. Before I got out of sight I heard the people in the house turned and got down to Graham's; got into the house without them knowing it. I generally went to Mr. McCandless's every Saturday and Sunday to McCandless's house when no human being but myself knew I was there on Sunday, and the same Sunday night the barn was burned. I went from McCandless's in the evening to Graham's, and after dark went to Mr. McCandless's house, and the rest you know. They always thought the shooting for the purpose to get rid of some person to annoy and bother them. It was that wish I had for to disfigure her, nor asked her to marry me. I never thought of marrying her until I was at Graham's a good length of time; I wrote a couple of letters to her; I could not mind what was in them now. As I said, I did not mind of seeing Annie out at night, after the fall of leaves, and I thought I would look and see the bullet holes. I looked first and saw the in the window sill over the bed, the other one was up near the ceiling by the door. I could get her it would be in the head of the bed; I don't know if it was the evening of that day, or another evening, that Mary was in the house, and we were talking about the shooting; I showed her the bullet holes; she thought they were made in the wall by a little boy of her oldest sister's; then that case for Sherwood and Hall's bard last fall. The contest is close in the city; both parties salguine of winning by a small majority.
CINCINNATI, October 12.—Four precincts and three wards of Hamilton county have been heard from, showing a falling off of 476 of the Republican majorities last year. The Republicans concede defeat on both the State and county ticket. The vote will probably come in very slowly.
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Muskingum County.

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Franklin County.

[By W. U. Lines.]
COLUMBUS, October 12.—Three wards of the city are heard from. The Third ward gives 34 for Hayes, Second a gain of 17 over October last.
In seven wards in Columbus Hayes gains 580 over October last; eight wards in Columbus and Montgomery township 640.

Guernsey County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
WASHINGTON reports Guernsey gives 91 majority for Pendleton; a gain of 10 over last October.
Centre township, a gain of 8 for Pendleton.

Stark County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]
MASSILLON—Republican majority 50.

Knox County.

Republican gain of 37 over 1868.

Lorain County.

Lorain county gives Majority for Hayes.

Erie County.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—Sandusky City—Pendleton's majority 185, Republican gain 2.
Eight wards of Columbus and one township of Franklin county give a Republican of 618 on 1868.
COLUMBUS, October 12—Leading Democrats concede the defeat of Pendleton by 15,000.

Ross County.

Chillicothe City—Republican majority 189, Democratic gain 41. Ripley township—Republican majority 206, Democratic gain 129.
Ross county—Pendleton 1,200 majority, a Democratic gain of 200.

Shelby County.

Shelby county—Republican's majority 925, Democratic loss 50.

Lake County.

Painesville—Democratic gain 100.

Jefferson County.

Steubenville—Democratic gain 16.

Sandusky County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
FREMONT, Ohio—Republican ward for Pendleton 194, Third ward, do, 99. Oberlin, Republican majority for Governor 573. One township, Taylor Creek, heard from.
Sandusky—Democratic majority 183, a Republican loss of 2 over the vote of two years ago.

Butler County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
Campbell's (Democratic) majority in Butler county is about 2,000.
HAMILTON, O., October 12.—The city of Hamilton gives L. D. Campbell, Democratic candidate for Senator, a majority of 968. Pendleton is ahead of the ticket.

Harding County.

Harding county—Republican loss of 6.

Montgomery County.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]
DAYTON, October 12.—Five townships in this county give over 200 Democratic majority; a gain of 100.
Dayton gives a small Democratic majority; a Democratic gain over last fall. Montgomery county about 300 Democratic majority; a small Democratic gain.

Clarke County.

SPRINGFIELD, October 12.—The Republican majority in Springfield is 527, a gain of 43. The Democratic loss in Springfield is 49. Republican majority in county about 1,250, a Democratic gain of 78.

Greene County.

Green county—Hayes's majority is about 1,500.

Trumbull County.

Trumbull county—Hayes's majority 2,400.

Geauga County.

Geauga county—Hayes's majority 1,550.

Seneca County.

Seneca county—Pendleton's majority estimated at 700.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the National Bank of Townsend, Mass., Monday night.

Mrs. McCandless and Mary McCandless going to church in a wagon; I afterwards saw Nelly Graham, an old woman, an aunt of Mrs. McCandless's, out from the house; when she went in. In soon went to the house the first one I saw was Mrs. Graham. Before I went into the house I put on the shawl, and the cloth with the hole to see through, and blackened my hands a little. When I went in I asked Mrs. Graham where the man of the house was; she said he was out at the spring house; I told her to go into the room, for I knew Annie was there; she went in at a door and locked it; I went to go in at another door, but it was locked. Annie must have lodged it; I opened it open and went where Mrs. Graham was; she then opened the door and went out; I then went in where Annie was; I told her I wanted the key of the drawers; she said she thought her father had the key; I asked her where her father was; she said he was out somewhere; I told her she would better hurry and tell me where the key was; she then said she would not; I told her that I could break open the drawers; she said she thought there was nothing in the drawers; I went to the drawers and put the hatchet in the crack by the drawer, but could do nothing much that way. I knew where the key was kept; I went and got it; when I was getting it she tried for to keep me from getting it; when I got in I went to the drawers and commenced for to look for money, to keep me from going so. I then thought I had as good a chance to disfigure her as I could what I had dropped the key on the floor; I then put a pistol to her face in this way [illustrating] and fired across the face, and snapped it, but the pistol did not go off; the pistol shot metal cartridges; I was surprised; it was the first time, I believe, it ever failed to go off; I thought then it was not so necessary for me to be disfigured, but I wished it was; I went away in the evening; said I was going to church; went to the barn and got the gun and went down the road towards the meeting house; when I got about a quarter of a mile my nose got to bleeding. I then went back and put the gun in the barn; when I went in the house some of Graham's asked me why I did not go to Church. I said because my nose got to bleeding. The next night, which was the 3d of October, there was preaching at the Baptist meeting house. The meeting house is a mile from Graham's house. I went away in the evening, which was Saturday. Said I was going to Church. When I left the house I went out to the barn and got the gun. I went down through Mr. Graham's meadow, through Jacob Campbell's meadow, then on to a cross road between Moses Campbell's and McCandless's house. When I got on the road I went past John Stotler's house, and kept on until I came where Oliver Pisor used to live, and then to George McCandless's; when I was by McCandless's house I heard some one coming down the road; I then got over the fence and went down by the side of the fence; when they passed I turned and got down to Graham's; got into the house without them knowing it. In the fall of the year they were preaching in the Baptist house. I thought Annie would be there. I thought I would go ahead towards McCandless's; I intended for to meet them on the road, and have a handkerchief around my face, and for to say they would be passing get as close as possible to John and Annie and then for them to be across for to disguise her; when they went past they were a good many together, and Mary was walking beside Annie, so that I did not know which was Annie; when they went past they did not notice me; they were gone after I had shot off a pistol; awhile before this I got another gun; I shot off the gun and went back down to Graham's; after this I do not mind of seeing Annie out at night, and I was of no mind for to disfigure her in some way; I could not get into the house at night because the doors were locked. Graham's house is a mile and a half from McCandless's house; in a few weeks after this I went up again at night, as before, with the same intention; when I went to the house they had the doors locked; that is was not as I left it; a window beside it and raised the window in and reached in the room where they were sleeping and went to the bed where Annie was; when I put my hand on her face to know how her face was; when I put my hand on her face I thought I could not shoot her, as I wished, so I put the pistol over the bed and shot; I was going to the house and put in another cartridge and fired the pistol; by this time they were awake, of course, I then put my hands to my mouth and made a noise as I thought like owl; I then went up the hill again and went out, I had on two pairs of stockings, which made no noise as I walked; I then went to bed and went down the road past Oliver Pisor's house, and I shot through a pane of glass in the window. I had no spite at any of them. Oliver Pisor is married to an aunt of mine, and Geo. McCandless is a half-brother of my mother's, then went down and got into Graham's house and went to bed. Some weeks after this I went up again on Sunday night to McCandless's, with the same intention. I went on the porch and went to a window and cut off the putty so as for to take out a pane of glass; I took the side of the window so as for to reach in and unfasten the window, for there was a button that flown fastened down. When I had the pane of glass nearly out I thought I heard a noise, both outside and in the house, so I went to the window who had heard the noise cutting off the putty. I was afraid to go in the house. This time I had some matches. I intended if I got in the house for to light the candle when I was, and to light a match so I could see to shoot her across the face, as I wanted so as for to disfigure her. I waited a little while and went in the barn I lit a match and set some hay on fire, and then went to the house; the fire burnt so fast I had for to hurry away. Before I got out of sight I heard people running out. I turned and got down to Graham's; got into the house without them knowing it. In the fall of the year they were preaching in the Baptist meeting house at night; I thought Annie would be there. 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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1869.

THE secret of some of President JOHNSON'S pardons is coming out. Last year he released JOHN H. SIMS, convicted in Western New York of counterfeiting, and sentenced to pay a fine of $4,000 and be imprisoned for a term of years. SIMS procured a pardon through the efforts of a broker in that line, one M. F. STYLES, and last week at Rochester, in the Circuit Court, a case between these two worthies was tried, in which STYLES produced a written contract with SIMS that he (STYLES) was to be paid $10,000 if he got SIMS a pardon. The pardon was obtained, when SIMS repudiated the contract, claiming that it was made while he was in duress and under compulsion. He gained the suit, and the pardon broker is out in the cold.

A LIBERAL party among the members of the Ecumenical Council is said to be forming, in advance of the august assemblage; and it is to their credit, that the supposition is general in Europe that the Bishops from the United States will constitute the nucleus around which the liberals in the Council will concentrate. We do not suppose there is any authority for this belief, and apprehend that some of the Americans will go to an extreme point in maintaining the assumptions of the church. The German and French Bishops will be fully as likely to head the liberal party as the Americans. At any rate, it is a satisfaction to know that the extreme advocates of the prerogatives and infallibility of the head of the church, will not have their own way without a contest.

THE MINORITY.

Perhaps no notion is more deeply ingrained in the mental constitution of Americans than that of the right of the majority to rule. At the outbreak of our late Rebellion every A one must have observed the indignation implied in the charge, that the Confederates had renounced this notion. Their defection in this respect appeared to involve the labefaction of all principles both of politics and morality.

No doubt as a nation we owe much to the general recognition of the doctrine. It is a fundamental principle in our political edifice, and essential to its existence. To foreigners it has often been a subject of wonder as to ourselves a subject of jubilant congratulation, to see the boisterous and threatening waves of popular excitement not gradually "rock themselves to rest," but suddenly and at once subside to be followed by a great calm, as soon as the announcement was made, for whom the voice of the majority had declared itself. However insignificant in number the majority may be, the acceptance of the award is for the time submissive and an end of strife. The recognition of the principle is felt to be so momentous to the safe and peaceful working of our institutions, that even the belief or well founded suspicion that the issue has been the result of accident, or brought about by fraud, suggests the thought of physical resistance to no good citizen. The outcome seems to be the will of the majority and the rights of the majority are so sacred, that even its phantasm is respected, until careful inquiry can show that it is a phantasm and not a real boy.

The operation of the principle thus far in our history has been so favorable as to inspire good hopes for the future. We suppose no one doubts that the right of the majority to rule and the duty of the minority to submit to it, ought to be inculcated in the school, in the pulpit, in the newspaper, in a word—by every means most likely to maintain them as sacred principles among us. And by making it our constant endeavor to qualify our voters for the enlightened and honest exercise of the right of suffrage, and to secure its exercise against abuses, we may reasonably look forward to the prolonged enjoyment of "the best government on earth," as our orators like to call it.

We once heard a very intelligent foreigner, who had for many years studied politics in Europe, and who had spent much time in this country, discourse about the United States Government *in a very candid* strain. He said that if he were an American, what would reconcile him to our government was not so much its absolute excellence as its practical superiority to every other existing government. The only other polity he thought which could justly be compared with it, was the English. Theoretically, *it* was adapted to secure the freedom and happiness of the people, but it was so weighed down and clogged in its operation by the abuses of many centuries, that these ends were practically interfered with. Frightful corruptions he believed to exist in both governments, but a man in a private station, and of plebeian birth might naturally feel less indignation or disgust in the knowledge that he was defrauded by men of plebeian birth like himself, than if he knew that his hardly earned shillings were added to the coffers of men entitled by hereditary rank and long transmitted privileges to despise him. We report this remark in the hope that some readers may find comfort in it when studying the subject of internal revenue.

It was to quote another opinion of this foreigner that we referred to him. He said it seemed to him that the rights of minorities were more respected and better secured in England than in this country. Certainly in that country, the recognition of the influence of the minority and of the claims of their political opinions to respect, has been and is at this moment one chief restraint upon revolution. Through the operation of the same cause, some of the most important political reforms have been effected, as every one knows. Both Whig and Tory administrations have done what they were very reluctant to do, constrained by a minority; a minority sometimes which threatened to become a majority.

Under the different constitution of political parties in this country, a minority may not always justly demand the same degree of consideration it receives over there. A trium phant party, however, ought nowhere to ignore utterly the opinions and wishes of the party in woe. The only exception we can think of is the case in which the party defeated had made itself the champion of views inconsistent with common honesty, and therefore evidently detrimental to the best interests of the people.

Another important consideration is the value of a minority as an opposition. A party with nobody to criticise its acts, or oppose its measures, is very liable to make mistakes, and very indisposed to correct them. Hence, instead of regarding political antagonists as a mere annoyance to be despised, or disregarded, they ought to be respectfully looked to as occupying a different point of view from ourselves, and therefore probably able to see sides of subjects hidden from our sight.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Important reforms in any department of practical activity require time for their accomplishment. Even if it were possible to carry them through precipitately, to do so would be highly inexpedient. The size, velocity and consequent momentum of the moving body must be carefully and cautiously taken into account, that the injury, if not wreck, of sudden arrest, or change may be avoided. With reference to this point there is an obvious difference between questions of political and questions of moral reform.

Among reflecting citizens we suppose that there are few free from the suspicion, at least, that our civil service is very badly constituted. True, many directly benefited, or enjoying the hope of being benefited by its present constitution, are ever ready to oppose changes. But even these found their opposition upon the ground that change is not reform—upon the peculiar state of things in this country, and upon the consequent impossibility of adjusting it to any known model. They say with Sir ROBERT WALPOLE—"Do not stir CAMARINA," disturb not things at rest, let them alone, and in the course of time, the natural operation of cause and effect will evolve an arrangement precisely suited to our necessities.

Outside the limited circles who reason in this way, we believe, the conviction is extensively and earnestly entertained that the need of reform is urgent. The evil in its present form is really gigantic, interfering with our material prosperity, corrupting the popular morality, and undermining in the young all sound views in regard to the principles which ought to regulate success in practical life. Besides, to king at the subject in connection with the duration of national life, the monster is a child, the evil is only beginning to be felt. It grows stronger as it lives, and every day adds to its power of mischief.

In regard to one branch of our civil service, the Consular body, the COMMERCIAL was, perhaps, the first newspaper to call attention to the monstrous abuses which have long rendered it a reproach to our national character. During the last year much has been spoken and written on this subject, both Americans and foreigners have come forward with statements of fact in illustration, and it is the mere truth that every charge so made against this class of the people's representatives, has been fully confirmed. More than that, it has been made to appear that our allegations were absurdly mild. Let it be understood we wrote then as we write now without reference to one national administration more than another. It cannot be shown that one political party is more responsible than another for the disgraceful state of the case. The *system* of our civil service is to blame—and no change for the better needs be expected until this system shall have been reformed.

Good name abroad is, no d ubt something: something of no insignificant import, indeed; but the lack, or the loss of it, may not always be sensitively felt by the people who stay at home. Nor are we inclined to magnify, or to bewail the national advantages which we may have failed to obtain through the ignorance, or inefficiency, or want of zeal, or bad character of our foreign representatives. Though mortifying to think of, by patience the remembrance can be borne. The memory of last year's spilled milk is not a heavy affliction, and distance in place softens the poignancy of sorrowlike distance in time.

The thing hardest to be borne is the evil which takes place under our own eyes—which we are compelled both to see and to feel. Of course in saying this we make no petty or local allusion. In the civil service are employed many excellent citizens. Were it not so, the system must perish at once by its own corruption. But the fact does not destroy, it hardly mitigates the truth shown by multitudinous statistics and known to all who candidly use their opportunities of knowledge, that incompetence and dishonesty in a portion of this service, are monthly robbing the people of millions of dollars. To meet the evil we referred to we believe that no change will be adequate, which does not radically affect the present method of forming the service.

Again:—Every man of business knows what knowledge as well as care is necessary to keep his affairs in order. Attention to details must be unremitting, and attention must be directed by a dexterity such as only training and experience can impart. Yet all these will be vain without the aid of trained, skilful and reliable assistants. Who can believe that less knowledge or less experience is required to preserve from confusion and chaos the details of a government office in Washington or Harrisburg? We have, may be, used an imperfect illustration, but none better occurs to us just now. As a matter of fact it is known that our system of change, or rotation, found quite impossible in the case of many clerks, has long been practised in the case of many others, to the detriment of the public. Gentlemen acquainted with the subject have declared the evil thus accruing simply monstrous.

Another aspect of the subject, not the least important, is the gross and even frightful injustice at regularly recurring intervals perpetrated upon industrious and faithful servants of the State. But we do not say nothing about this point now. We beg our readers to make it the subject of inquiry and reflection, as we hope to refer to it again and again.

Beams from the Smoky City.

A Bowdoinite correspondent of an eastern paper, writing from Washington, endeavoring to stir up his fellow alumni by wise instances, pleadeth for Alma Mater by an obliqueness, as followeth:

There's located at Pittsburgh, Pa., the Western University of Pennsylvania, whose President is George Woods, a graduate of Bowdoin, in class of '37. When he took charge of this institution, some ten years ago, it was not much more than a high school. Now it is what its name indicates. Its pecuniary endowment now is about equal to that of Bowdoin. Its observatory is nearly as well equipped as any in these States. But the plans for its growth and endowment have only begun to be perfected. With the same quiet persistency which has pushed on this great work, to its present position as a college, will plete the plan, there cannot be a mere doubt of its speedy and full accomplishment. So much for what our graduate of Bowdoin has done.

It is a good thing to let our light so shine for the benefit of our oriental friends. Enterprises now on foot in behalf of our University, give promise of the coming of the day when Iron City shall become an obsolete appellative, supplanted as it will be, we hope, by the nobler title, the University city of the West.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks it is very strange that the President, "with two Massachusetts men in the Cabinet," should have appointed November 18th as the National Thanksgiving Day. "The regular Thanksgiving Day," says the *Republican*, "from which everything dates in New England, and in many States outside its Puritan limits, is the last Thursday in November, and this will doubtless be the day designated this year by gubernatorial appointment. The consequence will be that no one will keep the President's Thanksgiving, and everybody will observe the Governor's." There is a great deal of territory outside of New England,—a fact which the *Republican* seems not to have taken into its account

THE London *Times*, of September 27th, devotes a column and a half to finding fault with General Grant on account of his management of the Cuban question, and about as much more to abusing Mr. Sumner because he has found fault with the conduct of England during the American war. It is curious to observe the two leading articles as they stand side by side on the same page of the *Times*—the one taking the President to task for the part he takes in the Cuban question; the other taking Mr. Sumner to task because he has dared to find fault with the part England took in the American war.

DEXTER has been doing something wonderful again. On Saturday, at Prospect Course, Brooklyn, he trotted half a mile in one minute and four seconds. Experienced horse jockeys declare that he would have made a mile in two minutes and eight seconds, if Bonner had not checked him.

PERSONAL.

The exclusion of M. Ledru Rollin from the Napoleon amnesty is the subject of comment in the Paris journals. M. Rollin maintains that the order to arrest him was sent to the outposts the very night the amnesty was signed. He says that "on two occasions when in the last ten years attempts have been made to obtain his extradition from the British government, on the first occasion the application was refused by a majority of one. On the next it was contemptuously rejected."

The Queen of Prussia gives five hundred dollars to every woman in her husband's dominions who has given birth to a round dozen of children. Rather small pay for a great deal of labor: the Prussian *thaler* being meant, we suppose. The regal lady, it is inferrible, agrees with that great enemy of her house, Napoleon I., who said the greatest woman was she who had the greatest number of children. The Emperor expended so many men in the wars he waged that he admired the women who did most to keep up the supply of flesh for cannon.

The Pope receives, on an average, $2,000,000 per annum from Peter's pence, which ought to cover his little outside expenses.

Mr. Gladstone, as represented by the cable, declined a banquet offered by the town council of Aberdeen. In his reply he says: "After a session which has been arduous beyond my strength, I find myself already engaged in the labor of preparation for another session likely to be not less arduous."

A Silesian paper gives the following anecdote of Count Bismarck: The peasants on the Count's estate got into the bad habit of working on Sundays. The Count heard of it, and wrote to his bailiff, "There must be an end of that." The baliff answered, "The people are to blame. Six days, from morning to evening, they have to work on the estate, and yet they have their own bit of land to look after, and so they have only Sunday left to do it in." But the Count will not listen to such excuses, and writes back: "From this time forward a new order is to be introduced. When my people have land, and their corn is ripe, they are to begin with their own first." The bailiff informs the peasants of the Count's commands, and adds, "But now no more work on Sundays." The result is that the peasants say to each other, "The master would not lose a farthing by caring for us first, so let us work with a will," and they do it, too. Never was the work done so well and so rapidly, and the bailiff could write to the Count a few days afterward, "That was a capital hit, and nobody has had more advantage from it than we." It was all finished in the twinkling of an eye."

Some forty years ago Mrs. W. Davis, a bookseller in Cincinnati, extended permission to a Mr. B. T. Hanley, almost an entire stranger to him, which saved him from bankruptcy. Mr. Hanley shortly after left Cincinnati for Missouri, and now he turns up at St. Louis with a fortune of $2,000,000, in consideration of the aid furnished him in his time of need.

Benjamin Chamberlain died in Randolph, New York, in February, 1868, leaving a widow, but no children, and an estate of $350,000, or more. He bequeathed to his wife and to various relatives $40,000, making the legacies to his wife, if accepted, in lieu of dower. There were several smaller legacies to the Erie Annual Conference and the Genessee Annual Conference. All the residue of his estate, after paying the above legacies, was to be given to religious and educational institutions. An action was instituted by the heirs at law to set aside certain bequests as being in violation of the statutes. It has been decided that not more than one-half of the aggregate of the estate or a testator leaving a widow or children can be devised for religious or charitable purposes. Furthermore, that the devise for the benefit of Meadville College, being in trust to the Centenary Fund Society, which is a foreign corporation, was void.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The Prodigious Sensation Made by his Letter in Europe—Comments of the French Press.

As the cable informed us two weeks ago, Father Hyacinthe's letter to the superior of his ecclesiastical order has created a great sensation in France. All the political journals of the capital contain long and mostly very ably written editorials on the document, which one of them even pronounces "hardly inferior in importance to the famous theses which Martin Luther posted up on the doors of the Schlosskirche at Wittenberg, on the 31st of October, 1517. The *Opinion Nationale*, says:

"Father Hyacinthe's letter is a manifestation which must arouse the sympathies of all generous hearts. It is one of those appeals which seem to us the nobler and grander the more moderate the language in which they are couched. The mo4est spirit revolts at last at such oppression, such insolence, such defiance. . . . And now arises the solemn question, will the matter here stop? We risk nothing in saying no. This letter is a torch; for long years past had the combustibles piled up; only the divine spark that would cause the explosion was wanting. The torch, the spark are there now; when will the explosion take place?"

The *Avenir Nationale* thinks the good father should have made his protest at an earlier day, but admits it has the advantage of being well matured and long studied. It says:

"It will be read by millions—it will set those millions to thinking—it will give rise to discussion where there has hitherto been no discussion—it will make men thoughtful that have hitherto been blindly credulous and superstitious—it will add universally to that spirit of investigation which, in religious matters in France, has been confined to a relatively narrow circle of thinkers."

The *Constitutionnel* remarks that the time is come for the chiefs of the French Church to examine well whether, "by laboring to establish Roman omnipotence, they will not succeed only in consummating the divorce between the Church and the Society of the nineteenth century." It adds:

"This letter has a far greater scope than simply a change in the life and attitude of *one* of the notabilities of the Catholic Church. It is a symptom of the general situation of the church itself, and one not much the more significant that it is not isolated. For a long time at Rome an influence has prevailed which tends to subject the Catholic world to a discipline and doctrines far more absolutist than those accepted by our fathers."

"We do not believe," says the Protestant *Temps*, "that since the middle ages such language has been heard in the French church. In the very bosom of French Catholicism, become Ultramontane Catholicism *par excellence*, a cry of liberty is heard and will resound far and wide."

The *Siecle* is in raptures with the Rev. Father's plain speaking, and holds that, "of all the protests hitherto made against the Court of Rome, not one has been more eloquent, more concise, or more decisive."

And this is the way the letter is commented upon by the *Univers*, the leading ultra Catholic paper of France:

"This doctor, who, for two years past, has been making such base sacrifices to popularity, pretends himself prepared and protests. Stripped of every rag of the holy habit he has cast upon the path of modern thoughts, he soon will recognize, if not the error of his heart, at least the mistake its vanity has made. Father Hyacinthe derived a certain luster from that habit, of which he made to himself an adornment instead of armor; but Dr. Loyson (the Father's worldly name) will be a very small personage. He may be sure that he has uttered his last resounding phrase, and he will not even create Jacobism. All is over; the wind disperses the cloud which had gathered over."

The London *Times*, summing up European opinion on Father Hyacinthe's letter, thinks its effect will be to create the possibility of *laying the basis of a new Catholicism which will put an end to Romanism*. Referring to modern recessions from the church, the *Times* states they were without aim, convictions or plans. "Has," it adds, "Father Hyacinthe has a clear object; he starts from a fixed principle; he sets to himself a tangible task." The *Times* continues with some striking observations:

It is the Pope whom we must thank for all this. It is to the Pope alone, or to his Jesuit advisers, that we are indebted for a Father Hyacinthe. Without the happy idea of an Ecumenical Council, the Carmelite preacher might have continued in the obscurity of his sacred office, occasionally startling his "select and fashionable" audience with sudden flashes of the truth that was in him, yet bearing the yoke to which years had accustomed him, and allowing himself to be accounted a "luminary" of that Church of which he will now be considered a "firebrand." You were at a precious stone conspicuous in the cornice of our edifice," said the Pope to Father Pascaglia, when this latter exhibited the first symptoms of defection; "but you are blinded by ambition; you will soon be hurled from your high place and flung away into the dust and rubbish of the ground beneath." His Holiness would scarcely dream of addressing a similar rebuke to Father Hyacinthe. Father Hyacinthe's letter is not the production of an unquiet, world y spirit; it is the effusion of a soul in search of the first utterance of a Word which may find echo—of a Word which may take root, and grow, and fructify.

The Water Supply.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Let any of the citizens turn his mind back twenty years only, and ask himself the difference in the Allegheny river, and let him go back still further, and let him look at the tributaries of that stream. Twenty years ago they could drink water from the mouth of every one of them; can they do so now? No, not one of them; why? Because, twenty years ago, the trees and underbrush covered the ground so completely, and when rain fell, even for four or five days, the streams would rise slowly; the rain would do the same; and what was going on all this time? The rain fell on the earth and was compelled to percolate the leaves, brush, sand and loam, and seek the natural outlets, that is, the springs, and of course reach the small creek pure, and at its mouth it was the same, and of course the river was pure also. What is the result now? It is a simple fact, and no one can deny it; let it rain away up in New York State, where the trees are now standing, the Allegheny river rises slowly, very slowly, but the rise is permanent. Then, the opposite side of the question, the country devasted by the portable and steam saw mills, the rapid growth of the growing people, the thickly settled country, the trees, &c., carried off; we have the same source of supply, but in what condition? naked, except the growing crops and bare fields, and when we have a rain in Pennsylvania the rivir rises quickly, is muddy, filled with all the impurities of the adjacent streams, and this rise is only for one or two days; why? because the natural inlets to the soil, roots of trees and brush are now destroyed. This has been demonstrated in old countries, for instance in France, where they had destroyed all the forests, they have been troubled with terrible drouths. The Monongahela is subject to the same troubles. But Mr. Bennett's system of percolation is new; only one of this plan is about to be tried at Canton, Ohio. The engineer, J. L. Pillsbury, laid out three thousand square feet on the face to get his supply from, adjacent to the lake, and he writes on the 26th ult.: "We have entered and are drawing from only nine hundred feet of the outcrop, and we have more water than the city can use." So, you see, all that is to be done in the matter of supply is to have one well dug at some point on the rivers and let them attempt to exhaust it, then have them analyze the water from said well, and by this plan of supply they can do away with all reservoirs and save the city not less than $800,000 in the first outlay.

Make the people understand, and then they will compel the Water Committee to stop in their mad career.

I am yours, truly, H. R. B.,
Uniontown, Fayette County.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent A. T. has replied to my last, but I think he does not do justice to the force of my facts, and as he does not deny them, he attempts to get round them by assertions which I doubt his ability to prove.

He says the wells of our early history were not sunk down to the underground river, which he alleges exist somewhere towards the center of the earth, and that these wells were simply drains for the stagnant water lying around us in ponds, &c. Now, sir, what evidence have we of the existence of such a river at any depth? Our old wells were (many of them) over sixty feet deep, dug through a limestone soil, and derived their supply from weak springs of *very hard water*, not partaking of the pond water spoken of at all.

Had they been merely drainage wells the supply of water would not have failed so nearly in summer as many of these ponds, "Hogg's Pond," for instance, never dried up, being principally supplied by springs running from the adjoining hills. Some of these springs still furnish pure water to the thirsty living on the higher grounds, and one of them was kept open and running in Virgin alley, at Smithfield street, until within the last two years. Very great depths have been reached in this neighborhood in boring for salt water and oil, and who ever heard of the borers being obstructed by a subterranean river. Pray, Mr. A. T., at what depth is this river located?

I admit that it is possible, if artesian wells were bored at some unknown depth, water might be reached, but the experiment would be uncertain and the expense enormous.

Again he says, the cesspool drainage of which I have spoken in my last may be remedied by digging the wells in *proper* locations, where these causes of impurity do not exist. Now, where in all our closely built, dirty city will you find such proper locations, into which these filthy drainings will not make their way? But then, you know, according to your correspondent, *"the chemical reaction of the earth and minerals* through which this *drainage mud pass* will *purify the water*." Now here he proves too much, for if this earth and these minerals will purify the water, now why did it not do so in the olden times, under our old well system? and how does "A. T." like the idea of drinking *such pure water*, the distillations (according to his theory) of the cesspool's, stinks, &c.? *Faugh*, it is enough to make one sick even to think about it.

Again he ridicules the idea of the sun and the winds acting as purifying agents, and says the former will breed putrefication. That is rather a novel idea. I know that the sun will develope animal and parasitical life, when the seeds are sown, but breeds it, never; and as there is no such a thing absolutely pure water we might as well say that it can, trusting to nature and her operations to assist us in the obtainment of our wishes.

The Allegheny river, above the contamination influences of refineries, sewers, slaughter houses and the thousand and one impurities of our large and rapidly growing city, is as nearly pure as could be reasonably obtain, and the constant supplies from its rapid current will be momentarily thrown into the wide and deep basins proposed to be built, which are constantly drawn off from the basin to supply the ever increasing wants of the people.

Now, Mr. Editor, which is the better? the cheap and horrible water we can possibly obtain, and the constant supplies from its rapid current will be momentarily thrown into the wide and deep basins proposed to be built, which are constantly drawn off from the basin to supply the ever increasing wants of the people.

Now, Mr. Editor, which is the better? the cheap and horrible water we can possibly obtain, and the limpid water of the Allegheny, supplied from perennial springs, and the clouds of Heaven, and rectified in the great laboratory of nature? NATIVE OF 1809.

Of the cotton famine in Manchester, England, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 23d, says: "When Lancashire can have plenty of good cotton at middling New Orleans, for sixpence per pound, Lancashire thrives; but when she has to pay twice or thrice that amount for her raw material Lancashire droops. Hence cotton mills are running short time or closed, and chambers of commerce agitating for greatly extended fields of cotton culture; for cotton so cheap that Lancashire may again clothe the world by the produce of her looms. That in many ways Lancashire has been injured by the cotton famine is very certain. When Lancashire is in distress her faith in free trade is apt to be shaken; it was so during the American civil war; it is to a certain extent so now."

IRON AND STEEL.

Plate Mills vs. Merchant Mills—Explanation.

In our article under this head yesterday the estimated capacity of our largest plate mills should have read "merchant mills." The figures given, as must have been apparent to every one conversant with the business, covered the capacity of the majority of our merchant mills. The capacity of our largest plate mill will be understood from the following: In 1867 plates varying from *four to twelve inches* in thickness, from four and a half to six feet wide, and from fifteen to twenty feet long, were made at Moorhead & Co.'s plate mill. The dimensions and weight of these enormous plates were as follows:

Four inches thick, six feet wide, eighteen feet nine inches long, weight nineteen thousand four hundred pounds.

Seven inches thick, five feet wide, twenty feet long, weight twenty-eight thousand one hundred pounds.

Eight inches thick, six and a half feet wide, fifteen feet long, weight thirty-one thousand two hundred pounds.

Twelve inches thick, four and a half feet wide, sixteen feet long, weight thirty-four thousand two hundred pounds.

The largest of the plates above described were rolled down from twenty-one inch piles, in England the largest plates ever made for a similar purpose, (target plates,) were rolled down to fifteen inches from twenty-one inch piles. We may add that Moorhead & Co.'s Plate Mill is the only establishment in the country possessing facilities for handling masses of iron varying from five to twenty tons. The rolls are reversible, enabling the workmen to make the passes with little more labor than is required in making boiler plates. With the exception of the large Rail and Cinder Mill at Lewistown, Pa., we believe no other establishment in the country contains reversible rolls.

PETERSON'S OINTMENT,
A SURE CURE FOR
Corns and Bunions,
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Sent by mail, postage prepaid, for 60 cents.
All orders should be addressed to
A. J. RANKIN, Proprietor,
DRUGGIST,
44 SIXTH, (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa

HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, they suffer a great deal or a great part of the time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that indices an improper flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and like a skilful engineer turn and direct the tide. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. BEYMER, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
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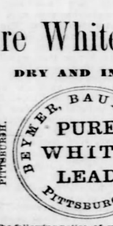
Pure White Lead,
DRY AND IN OIL.



OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, Fully assorted Colors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY ROHBOCK,
Organist Third Presbyterian Church,
Continues to receive Pupils of all grades. Please make application at his residence, No. 31 FERRY STREET, two doors from Third avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The new Inman Steamship
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. J. Kennedy;
Will sail as above on SATURDAY, October 30th.
For passage in Cabin or Steerage, apply to
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Waltham Watches

The attention of Watch Buyers is called to the very fine Watches made by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, and known as the 3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes.

These Watches are by far the best made in this country, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

For sale by J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Engineer's Office of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY in PITTSBURGH or CUMBERLAND, until the 1st of November 1869, inclusive, for SUPPLYING THE CROSS TIES for the entire line of about 85 miles of this road from the Connellsville to near Cumberland. The length of each cross tie will be 8 feet between cess pools, or the limpid water of the Alleghenty, supplied from perennial springs, and the clouds of Heaven, and rectified in the great laboratory of nature? NATIVE OF 1809.

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DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW CLOTH SACQUES,
NEW BORNOUS,
NEW STRIPED SHAWLS,
NEW ASTRACHAN CLOTH,
NEW SEAL SKIN CLOTH,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.
The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.
LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.
The New MONOGRAM COLLET, just received.
Also, A very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low; Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.
Gents will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at
MOORHEAD'S,
MWF 81 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,
MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Biarritz Satin-faced Merinos, French Merinos, Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, Wool Plaids, Cashmere Plaids, Plaid Poplins, Mantilla Velvets, Astracans, Chinchillas and Other Cloths, Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls, Cashmere and Brocha Shawls, Blankets, Flannels Cloths, Cassimeres And Jeans.
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BENJ. H. LATROBE,
CHIEF ENGINEER.
MWS

DRY GOODS.

1869 FOR THE 1869
Fall Trade.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street,
HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE
EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF
Black Alpacas,
Poplin Alpacas,
Poplins, Silks,
PLAIDS,
SHAWLS
CHINTZES,
CALICOS, MUSLINS,
AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Flannels
VERY CHEAP.
OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM
Water-Proof
SUIT,
A New Article, of which I am making
A SPECIALTY.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Carr, McCandless & Company,
94 WOOD STREET,
Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

DRESS GOODS.
PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ENGLISH MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW ARMURES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW REPS.

DOMESTICS.
CHECKS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
TICKS, PRINTS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
ROB ROY FLANNELS,
WATER-PROOF,
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, &C.

Blankets and Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY.
A FULL STOCK OF
NOTIONS
AND
SMALL WARES GENERALLY
Close Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

AN ORDINANCE

Granting Messrs. Wood & Lukens the right to lay a Railroad Track on certain Streets in the Borough of McKeesport.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McKeesport, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Messrs. Wood & Lukens shall have the right to lay and cause to be laid a Railroad Track, and run cars by steam or horse power on the same, as follows, for the term of twenty years from the date of this ordinance, viz.: From the junction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad with Fifth street, along the said Locust street to Fourth street; thence across Fourth street to the north side of the same, to the line of property owned by Messrs. Fulton, Bollman & Co.; with the proper and necessary curves and grades to operate the same by a connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

SEC. 2. That the said Wood & Lukens and their successors in title shall keep in good and proper repair the crossings made by the intersection of the above named railroad track and streets, in such manner and condition that the track shall not be an obstruction to the general travel over said street crossings.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of an ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as it affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1869.

Attest: J. H

The Daily Commercial.

A PITTSBURGHER IN MISSOURI.

Practical Hints and Useful Facts.

St. Louis—Its Agricultural Association—Hints to Pittsburghers—A Trip into North Missouri-Character of the Country—Prices of Land—The Tide of Emigration—Suggestions to those Contemplating Emigration—Conflicting Impressions and Statements.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, October 6th, 1869.

On the 29th of September I left the "Smoky City" for the purpose of making a hurried trip through portions of Missouri and Kansas. "All aboard!" and away we sped over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, and in due time found ourselves at the Briggs House—a most admirably managed hotel, with first class accommodations throughout. A glance at this great and growing city satisfied me that it is all that the Chicago editors claim for it, and that much of what is regarded as newspaper "glowing" is substantial fact.

ST. LOUIS.

A night's travel over the Chicago and Alton road brought me to St. Louis, which, viewed from the east side of the Mississippi, presented much the appearance of Pittsburgh, as the smoke from the steamers and manufactories along the levee rises in dense clouds, and hangs heavily along the river. As you travel back into the city, however, the smoke disappears, and the atmosphere has nothing in common with that of Pittsburgh. The streets are as crooked, and narrow, and muddy, and the buildings, for the most part, are as irregular and indifferent as those of Pittsburgh. You have black mud; St. Louis has white mud, made of the dust of the limestone, with which nearly all the streets are paved, or rather macadamized. The city is intolerably dusty in dry weather, and the shade trees and shrubbery of the gardens are often literally covered with lime dust. In many points St. Louis has nothing to boast of over the Iron City, but in some particulars she is notably ahead. Among these latter I may merely mention her public parks, of which there are several, and wish to say a few words about the

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual fair is a grand feature, and one which contributes vastly to the industrial interests. Allegheny county, with all its wealth, enterprise and industry, has no Agricultural Association worthy of the name, and is actually retrograding in this respect, while St. Louis has an organization which attracts exhibitors from all parts of the Mississippi valley. The grounds comprise eighty-three acres, handsomely ornamented, and supplied with suitable buildings. The amphitheatre will s at 12,000 people. Around these seats—one above and the other below—are two promenades, each of which will hold 12,000 persons, thus shel tering a mas s of 36,000 beings at one time! Several hundred thousand dollars have been spent on the grounds, and next year $25,000 will be spent in an additional building for the exhibition of textile fabrics and the fine arts.

These fairs are immensely profitable, but all the net earnings are spent on improvements and in paying premiums. This year the premium list was increased to $30,000. The fair, which is now in progress, lasts a whole week, and a gala week it is. On Thursday the Mayor issues a proclamation for a general suspension of business, and this is the "big day," when every body turns out to look at everybody else. The public schools are dismissed on Thursday and Friday, and every effort is made to swell the throng. How unlike Pittsburgh is all this! And yet, how like this Pittsburgh should and might be, with a little energy and enterprise. But I will say no more about city matters.

NORTHERN MISSOURI.

A few days ago I made a trip over a portion of the North Missouri Railroad, to Mexico, Audrain county, passing through St. Charles, Warren and Montgomery counties, and found the country well settled and dotted all over with fine farms. The people here are just beginning to recover from the effects of the war, and all along the line of the road valuable improvements are being made, while the lands in the counties mentioned, as well as Calloway, Boone, Howard, Randolph, etc., are good farming and grazing lands, and capable of supporting a large population. They are not as rich as the flatter prairies, but are very productive, and with the same energy and muscle which are used in Pennsylvania will yield abundant returns. There is a vast amount of slovenly farming in Missouri, and eastern farmers are "waking up the natives" on this subject.

The North Missouri road, with its branches to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and other points opens up a rich and productive country, which is rapidly settling with enterprising people. Lands are high along the line of road, and for several miles in the interior. But there are lands of all grades, in every section and at almost every price. There are bad lands in the best of counties, and good lands in the worst of sections, so that it behooves buyers to have their eyes open—very wide open.

MEXICO AND VICINITY.

Through the kindness of Hon. J. P. Clark, an old and influential resident of Mexico, I had an excellent opportunity to see the country around the city of Mexico, the seat of justice for Audrain county. The "city"—and here I may say that, in this western country, nearly every village is dignified by the title of city—is a very thriving place, with an enterprising population, and bids fair to become a railroad center of considerable importance, as several lines of projected roads will cross here. For twenty-five miles around, in every direction, there is fine rolling prairie land, interspersed every two or three miles with belts of timber. The soil is generally of a sandy loam—not deep and rich, but good, fast land, which, with proper tillage, gives abundant yields. All kinds of fruits and berries are raised here that are to be found in Pennsylvania, except the huckleberry. Orchard crops generally, including grapes, yield finely. Judge Clark has a fine large orchard of apple, peach and pear trees, which yield abundantly. He also raises the strawberry and raspberry in perfection. As a whole, I was very favorably impressed with this part of the State, but I think the lands are held at too high a figure. Judge Clark, however, assures me that there is very little speculative feeling; and his judgment is that prices will steadily improve for years to come, and I am not disposed to question his opinion on this point. Well improved farms, within a few miles of Mexico, are held at an average of say $25 per acre, while wild lands are worth from eight to fifteen dollars per acre. To settle in this section of the State, requires some capital, and the poorer classes of emigrants push on further West. To those wishing to invest in lands in this locality, we cannot do better than refer them to Judge Clark, whose high reputation for integrity and whose residence in the county for over twenty-five years, make him a safe and prudent adviser. He will take pleasure in giving any information which may be required by those wishing to emigrate West. I may state that farming and stock raising are the principal employments here, and the farms range in size from forty acres up to fifteen hundred. I saw a stock farm of fifteen hundred acres in one body, well improved, and stocked with hundreds of cattle. The lands are being subdivided since the high prices, and there are not such wide ranges for stock as formerly. Every year thousands of acres are being fenced in, and stock raisers will soon be obliged to confine the cattle to their own premises, instead of allowing them to range at will. Water is rather scarce than otherwise, and is obtained for cattle by digging out the earth, in low places, and forming pools, which fill with water in rainy weather, and hold a supply until the next rain. There are some wells, but cisterns are generally used for household purposes.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.

Missouri and Kansas are filling up more rapidly, perhaps, than any other States in the Union. Those residing in the older States, such as Pennsylvania and Ohio, know something of the emigrating from their respective localities, but it is only on our great lines of railway, on our western steamers, and on the highways through the prairies west of the Mississippi, in "the land of emigrants," that one begins to form an adequate idea of the immense numbers of families seeking homes in the West. You encounter them on every train and on every vessel; and just now, in the full season, while the weather is pleasant, thousands of families, in their white covered wagons, are slowly wending their way to new settlements over the broad prairies. As many as four hundred families passed through Macon in a period of thirty days. The same influx is witnessed in other sections of the State. A mighty army is steadily marching on to occupy the millions of uncultivated acres in the West and South, and while not a few faint and fall by the way, the great majority fight the battle manfully, and conquer an independence for themselves and their families. There are many hardships to endure, and long years of waiting for most of those who go West without means; but those who have accumulated a little money, who will exercise good judgment in securing a location, and then apply themselves industriously and wait patiently for a few years, cannot fail to succeed. The West is not a place for idleness and ease, and those who come here from the East and North, expecting to live without labor, will be sadly disappointed. It is doubtless true that the same labor in farming will produce better results here than in Pennsylvania; but it is equally true that here, as there, thrift follows diligence, and wealth comes through toil.

CONFLICTING IMPRESSIONS AND STATEMENTS.

It is remarkable what conflicting views different persons take of a country, and how varied the impressions. A Clearfield county man assured me that no consideration could induce him to give up his Pennsylvania springs for anything he had seen in Missouri. Another Pennsylvanian said the winds of Kansas would blow a man bald-headed in a single season, and he could not think of living there. Considerations apparently trifling in themselves, decide many men as to whether they will go west or not. The scales are often turned by such considerations as hunting and fishing. The statements of Colonel A. or individuals are also very conflicting, and the only possible way for a person to ascertain whether he would like a given locality or not, is to go and see it for himself. I would even go a little further, and give this advice—it is a matter so important as an entire change for life)—if practicable, it would be much better to reside for a time in the neighborhood before investing largely in lands. Too much caution and prudence cannot be exercised, especially by those who have to rely mainly upon the representations of interested parties. Those who have friends, whose judgment they can trust, are less liable to be victimized by misrepresentations. Every part of the West is more or less exaggerated in many essential particulars, and emigrants should exercise their best judgment in selecting homes. Those who come West with a determination to "look and to wait," and are fortunate enough to secure a suitable location, cannot fail to succeed. The largest family may live well on forty acres, but thousands make but a poor living on one hundred and sixty. Everything depends on the amount of skill and energy employed. No industrious, pushing, perseveling man may fear to come under the conditions stated. All others had better stay where they are.

My next letter will be from Southwest Missouri. A.

THE HENDERSON PROCESS,

FOR PRODUCING

IRON AND STEEL

OF

Great Strength and Cheapness.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

GOOD CITY RESIDENCE

GOOD CITY RESIDENCE

GOOD CITY RESIDENCE

AT AUCTION,

On Beech Street, Allegheny.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold, on the premises, that very desirable Property, No. 43 Beech street, Allegheny. The Lot is 40 by 100 feet to an alley. The House is a neat, substantial two-story pressed brick front, containing 11 Rooms. It has Slate Roof, Vestibule, spacious Hall, high Ceilings, Marble Mantels, Marble Washstands, Hot and Cold Water, Furnace, fine Gas Fixtures, Closets, Bath, Range, &c. Also, Washhouse, Stable and carriage House. All drainage is led to the main sewer. It is, in short, a complete House, and worthy the especial attention of all in want of a good House in a good locality. The street is paved, and is a beautiful thoroughfare to the Park.

A thorough inspection of the premises prior to the sale is invited. Terms liberal.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,

159 Federal street, Allegheny.

GRAND SPECIAL SALE

OF

Lupin's Celebrated Fabrics,

Of the Manufacture of Auguste Seydoux, Sieber & Co.

LYON'S DRESS SILKS,

PARIS SHAWLS,

ERENCH AND BRITISH

DRESS GOODS,

THROUGH

Furness, Brinley & Co., Auctioneers,

No. 615 Chestnut Street, Philada.,

ON FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15,

At 10 o'clock, on Credit of Four Months.

D. B.—We will sell again as above, another line of Lupin's Fabrics, and which will close out very many qualities and colors of the various articles of Merinos, Reps, &c., &c., to which fact we beg to call the attention of the trade, as the whole importation for the season is now here we will also include a line of Merinos, Mousselines and Reps, in the great new shade of BLEU LUMIERE, just produced and just landed, of which the firm above mentioned are sole proprietors. Also, very many new articles of French and British Dress Goods, adapted to the best city trade.

BENKARD & HULTON.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,

AUCTIONEER.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE,

AT BEDFORD, OHIO.

By virtue of an order to me, directed from the United States District Court of Northern Ohio, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Bedford, Ohio, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1869,

the ROLLING MILL located at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, with all its FIXED and MOVABLE MACHINERY, together with about ¾ ACRES OF LAND, described as follows: Situated in Bedford, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of original township lot No. 56, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stone 30 feet easterly from the center of the road where the north line of said lot 56 intersects the center of the road, thence south 70 deg. 45 min. east, to the top of the bank of the creek; thence up the creek on the bank at right angles, 4 rods, thence south 70 deg. 45 min. west, to a stake and stone standing on the east side of the road; thence southerly, parallel with the line of said road 4 rods, to the place of beginning; excepting and reserving forever to the public the use for a highway of a strip of land adjoining said road, 19½ feet wide, and containing about 48 rods of ground, be the same more or less.

Also, village lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Robison & Egbert's sub-division of part of original lot No. 56 in said village of Bedford, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

The rolling mill is located twelve miles from Cleveland and near the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, with a Side Track for the use of the mill. Attached to the mill are eight acres of land, including the finest valuable stone quarry for rolling mill purposes in Northern Ohio. Abundance of water the year round is found in Tinker's Creek, which bounds the Eastern line of the property. The building is 170 feet long and 150 feet wide. The machinery and fixtures consists of one large vertical engine, with 24-inch cylinder and 40-inch stroke; 18-inch bar train; 18-inch muck train, with rotary squeezer; 8-inch guide train, with 40 rolls, giving a capacity for furnishing iron from ¾ inch, round or square, to 2 inch, round or square, together with all the ordinary merchantable flat sizes; eight puddling furnaces and two heating furnaces; all in good condition and ready for immediate use. eight boilers almost new, four connected with the furnace, and four to fire under; one small horizontal engine, eight by twelve, with locomotive boiler, running one 14 foot lathe, one large muck shears and one shears for shearing finished iron; two force pumps in good condition, one for forcing water from the creek to the mill, and one to force water into the boilers; tongs for rolls and tools for puddling furnaces, four or five one wagon scales, 12 wheelbarrows, blacksmith shop with bellows, anvil, and all necessary tools, &c.

This rolling mill has been in use, and is now in condition to be started in an hour's time, with a capacity of 16 tons of finished iron per day. The water, which supplies the mill from Tinker's Creek, both failing and is unsurpassed for rolling mill proposes. The mill has been run for weeks to two months without cleaning the boilers.

About Thirty thousand dollars have been spent on the mill, and it could not be built to-day for less than $17,000. The mill was originally built in the year 1868. The entire mill was constructed in the best manner, using no humbug. The foundations of the mill are not surpassed, if equalled by those of any rolling mill in the country.

Bedford is a healthy village, within twelve miles of Cleveland, whose manufacturing facilities and importance are well known by iron men throughout the country. The property must be sold as a part of the assets of the Globe Rolling Mill Company, Bankrupt. The Mill will be sold subject to the payment of a bonded debt of $11,000, 8 per cent. interest from July 15th, 1868.

Terms and conditions of the sale made known on the day of sale. For further information apply at the Mill at Bedford, or address

J. H. RHODES,

Assignee State Rolling Mill Co.,

Cleveland, Ohio.

PRENTISS, RHODES & VORCE, A. T. SLADE, Attorneys of Assignee. ws

ROLLING MILL

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A ROLLING MILL,

In Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio.

One hundred and forty five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, comprising Buildings and Machinery as follows, together with Coal Lands and Coal Privileges, viz: 10 Rolling Furnaces, 5 Heating Furnaces, 4 Knobling Fires, 1 Sheet Furnace, 1 Slab Furnace, 1 Annealing Furnace, and 1 Pair Forges. 1 Engine, 30-inch Cylinder, 6 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 20-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke; Engine, 14-inch Cylinder, 5 feet stroke, and 1 Engine of sufficient size to drive a train of Mills. Also, 1 Doctor Engine and 2 Batteries of Boilers of sufficient capacity to run all the Machinery. 1 Train Muck Rolls, 1 Bar Train, 1 8-inch guide Train; 1 8-inch Hoop train, new, 1 steel Mill, 6 pair Shears, and all necessary Rolls, Tools and Fixtures for operating the Mill. The Buildings are of sufficient capacity to contain and protect the above machinery; also, Coal Sheds, Dwellings for office and Warehouse. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make fifty tons of iron per day or night, and about 50 turns on double turn, per day. The Mill is located on the bank of the river, and there is ample vacant ground for the erection of a Furnace, if desired. It will be sold on favorable terms.

For particulars, address ROBERT SCOTT, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODROW, MEARS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

IRON MINE

FOR SALE

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER NEXT, on the premises, in the town of Perth, county of Lanark, Ontario, Two undivided thirds, either separately or together, of a most valuable Red Hematite Iron Mine, held under 99 years Mineral Lease, and consists of 200 Acres, situated in Township of Dalhousie, 12 miles from Perth, and owned in connection with a most respectable party prepared to cooperate. This Ore yields in blast furnace over 60 per cent. Iron of a neutral quality. Has been tested by Messrs. Stone, Chisholm & Jones, to whom as well as to Messrs. Rhodes & Co., of Cleveland, reference is made. Vein appears to run straight for miles, and lies between primitive Limestone and red calcareous Sandstone, and averages 10 feet pure out at 40 feet deep; 1,800 tons ore has already been mined, 400 tons of which is yet on the ground. Railway is about to be opened to within three quarters of a mile of mine. Mine will be open for inspection at all days previous to day of sale, and further particulars can be had by application to A. & T. GORMLY, P. O. Box 561, Montreal Canada.

Terms at purchaser's one-third cash, one-third three months, one-third six months, with approved notes. w

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR

GRADING PAVING AND CURBING

Penn street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-third street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, October 19th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC SEWER ON FORTY-EIGHT STREET.

From the Allegheny river to Butler street, and for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-third street, from Butler to Pearson's line; and for Grading, Paving and Curbing Greenough street from Forty-second to Iron alley, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, October 12th, 1869, at 3 P. M.

No bids will be received unless made out on the proper blanks.

Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING

Of Forbes street, from Chestnut to Magee, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at the office until WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

A NEW SENSATION.

AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH

Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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New Fall Stock

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CARPETS,

The First in Market and the Cheapest.

CHOICE PATTERNS TWO-PLY AND THREE-PLY

Cheap Ingrain Carpets.

THE FINEST LINE OF

BODY BRUSSELS

Ever Offered in Pittsburgh.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

BY BUYING FROM

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

SECOND FLOOR.

ELEGANT

CARPETS.

The Latest and Most Beautiful Designs Ever Shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY

BRUSSELS,

Just Received by Direct Importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades

DRUGGETS,

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.

FRESH IMPORTATION,

Purchased by our Mr. H. McCallum from Manufacturers in Europe.

Velvets, Brussels,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c

The Finest Assortment ever offered in Pittsburgh.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED

OIL CLOTHS.

McCallum Bros.

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FOREIGN MISSIONS.

MISSIONARY MAPS.

BOOKS ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

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Hemispheres, each 7 feet by 7, $15.

Map of Western Asia, 7 feet by 5½, $7.

Map of Africa, 6 feet by 6½, $7.

Map of China, 7 feet by 6½, $8.

Map of China, 6 feet by 6½, $6.

Map of Micronesia, 7 feet by 5½, $6.

The Tennessean Family, containing scenes and incidents in the life of Samuel Audley Rhea. 1 75

Dr. Anderson's work on Foreign Missions, $1 50.

China and the Chinese. By Rev. J. R. Nevius, $1 75.

Our Life in China. By Mrs. Nevius, $1 25.

Woman and her Savior in China. By a returned Missionary, $1 50. &c. &c. For sale by

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,

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JUST READY,

THE LAKE SHORE SERIES.

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THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT,

ON TIME, SWITCH OFF.

Four Vols. Sold separately; each, $1 25.

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WITH ADDITIONS BY

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All Grades, All Prices,

In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

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Roofing Slate.

ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

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Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

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J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

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DEALER IN

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AND

PEACH BOTTOM

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H. R. BEESON'S

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CEMENT

WARRANTED.

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GENERAL AGENT,

No 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

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Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

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Black Sweet Tobacco,

In Butts and Caddies, Manufactured at Richmond, Va.

This old established and popular brand of SWEET TOBACCO can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will determine its superiority over all other brands.

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Special attention given to

SPUN ROLL, FOR JOBBERS.

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Prices Low and Goods Guaranteed.

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Every Description of Scale Manufactured.

Call and examine Six Ton Scale set up on the floor of Warehouse.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use,

S. CADMAN & SON,

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JAMES HOWARD,

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A Total Eclipse.

Has certain effects upon the constitution of the

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Especially the Eclipse that is now taking place respecting the welfare mankind. All Tonics and Rum Bitters, and Patent Medicines are being eclipsed by the

THE BEST BITTERS. STANDARD PURE GENUINE RELIABLE WINE HERBS ROOTS VIGOR STRENGTH HEALTH BEAUTY FOR WEAKLY PERSONS.

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MOTHERS, if you love your children, wish to make them healthy and prolong their lives, use them. Nurses, and no other. Don't fail to ask for SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS.

If one store has not got them, don't be put off with something else. The best druggists have them. Great Excitement in Salt Lake over these Bitters. Thousands are being cured by them. See Brigham Young's letter of the wonderful cures.

See that my signature is over the cork of each bottle, A. SPEER, Passaic, New Jersey.

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COCHRAN J. & BRO., 86 THIRD ST., Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron Railings, Doors, Gratings, Fences, Bedsteads, &c.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.

CROSLAND & CHALLINOR, DUQUESNE Way, near Marbury, Manufacturer of Superior Files, Old Files re-cut. Job Grinding done to order.

FOUNDRIES.

CAST IRON WATER AND GAS PIPES. Pittsburgh Foundry and Pipe Works, 23d street, Pittsburgh, Pipes cast from 3 in. to 60 inch diameter.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO., COR. Liberty and Wood streets, Manufacturers of Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY ROLLING Mill and Blast Machinery, Engines, Nail and Castings a specialty. Allegheny City.

LIVINGSTON & CO., FOUNDERS AND Mfrs. of light Castings of all descriptions. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny. Light work a specialty.

PRICE & SIMS, 29 WOOD STREET, Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes. Cast Iron Sinks, Hollow Ware, Iron Fencing, &c. Dealer in Game, Fish and Fruits, 21 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

TOTTEN & CO., FULTON FOUNDRY. Chilled Rolls, Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery. Send card in another column.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

BEAVER FALLS GLASS WORKS.—Manufacturers of Black and Green Glassware, etc. Penn and Ninth sts. WM. LITTLE, Agent.

M'CULLY WILLIAM & CO., 18 AND 20 Wood street, Manufacturers of Window Glass and Druggists' Ware and Porter Bottles.

TORRENS JOSEPH, MANUFACTURER of all sizes of Window Glass. Warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOLFE, HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers of Window Glass and Glassware, No. 4 Wood street.

GROCERS.

ARBUCKLES & CO., 242 AND 244 LIBERTY, jobbers in Groceries. Proprietors of Spice Mills and Roasted Coffees. Pure Spices.

GORMLY W. M., 271 LIBERTY ST., Wholesale Grocer. Established by A. & T. Gormly, 1812.

MEANS & COFFIN, Wholesale Grocers, Corner Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATT, LANG & CO., 172 AND 174 Wood street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Carbon Oil, &c.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c.

CRAIG WM., MANUFACTURER OF AND Dealer in Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Ammunition, &c. No. 58 Federal street, Allegheny.

SCHULTE H. H., 50 WAYNE STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Rifles, Revolvers, Shot Guns and Sporting Materials. Repairing done.

GLASS MOULD MAKERS.

KI

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY ELECTION.

Election of Ward Officers.

A large vote was polled yesterday for the various wra offices. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the tickets were counted at most of the polls, the returns were not received from all the wards.

Sixth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Samuel Morrow.....466 | John Lange.....393

COMMON COUN.IL.

Barclay Preston.....462 | Chas. F. Schwartz.....331
Joseph Caskey.....453 | Jas. B. Patterson.....320
Henry Meyer.....430 | Wm. Dubois.....304
Reuben J. Leonard.....438 |

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.

John Flinn.....443 | Bartley Campbell.....327

INSPECTOR.

John Jones.....451 | Alex. McClandless.....326

RETURN INSPECTOR.

Dan'l Linderman.....450 | James Larkins.....326

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Frank P. Case.....446 | Chas. Low.....343
Philip Grede.....458 | Lawrence Dunn.....292

CONSTABLE.

Bennet Lake.....446 | Wm. Manning.....318

Seventh Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

John Wilson*.....304 | Rufus W. Pier.....150
John Rebman (Indep).....106

COMMON COUNCIL.

David F. Fleming*.....316 | G. Shidler*.....317
Chas. Jeremy*.....304 | Henry Smith.....218
R. M. Snodgrass*.....301 | Simon Baur.....195

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.

Jos. A. Butler*.....305 | Wm. Henry.....197

INSPECTOR.

John Lowry*.....304 | Wm. A. McLaughlin.....197

RETURN INSPECTOR.

Peter Speyer*.....308 | N. Stokely.....202

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

John Marshall*.....333 | ..... Ben. F. Kane 203

Eighth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

W. H. Glenn.....381 | Wm. Ward.....187

COMMON COUNCIL.

Joseph Moore.....329 | J. B. Fackner.....183
Geo. B. Chalmers.....324 | Chas. Bourke.....176
Geo. Booth.....317 | J. N. Jordan.....189

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Chas. Martin.....329 | John Ward.....176

CONSTABLE.

J. W. Bell.....381 | Patrick Pender.....185

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.

H. K. Boyce.....324 | Chas. Cochran.....179

INSPECTOR OF ELECTIONS.

James Moore.....328 | C. R. Byrne.....179

RETURN INSPECTOR.

Jacob H. Walter.....328 | D. O. Barr.....179

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Pittsburgh.....263 | Allegheny.....76

Ninth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. K. McKelvy*.....306 | Jas. Duncan.....247

COMMON COUNCIL.

John Froelich.....300 | John Creegan*.....327
Isaac Rose.....302 | Joseph P. Lang*.....324
E. Barker*.....312 | J. K. Lanahan.....290

ALDERMAN.

Joseph Aliletty.....259 | J. M. Taylor*.....312
Th. T. Parkinson.....210 | C. O'Donnell*.....311

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Andrew McBride.....286 | Levi Rush*.....337

Tenth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

W. J. Friday*.....233 | Patrick Kane.....267

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. D. Seitz*.....226 | Wm. Wilson.....203
Anthony Myers.....233 | Jos. Schnider*.....255

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

R. Manchester.....173 | Jacob Ahl*.....250
J. F. Sutton.....179 | Wm. Scott.....235

CONSTABLE.

John Richardson.....221 | Fred Schmidt*.....251

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

David Park.....176 | David Collins*.....246

INSPECTORS.

Robert Johnston.....177 | Pat. McKenna*.....250

RETURN INSPECTOR.

Arthur Carr.....182 | Joseph Schwer*.....247

Twentieth Ward.

F. Sellers	34	J. J. Marchand	118											
D. Aiken*	26	J. W. Hallman	16											
COMMON COUNCIL.														
C. Batchelor*	259	John Barton*	240											
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.														
W. G. Johnston*	257	J. R. Baum*	212											
ASSESSOR.														
Wm. Reynolds*	238													
CONSTABLE.														
—— Gribben*														
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.														
G. R. White	104	W. S. Negley*	134											
INSPECTOR.														
—— Burcefield	86	R. W. Guthrie	19											
—— McCall*	136													
G. W. Guthrie	2	Guthrie	19											

Twenty-third Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. B. Palmer	113	J. D. Scully*	118

COMMON COUNCIL.

Frank Kohne*	96	J. McKibben	114
W. W. Oliver, Sr*	117	J. Schaffer	114

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Joseph Heasley	109	Wm. Rankin	109
John Fritz*	124	J. C. Chadwick	111

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

Wm. Wylie	114	Wm. Metcalf*	107
W. T. Haines	111		

CONSTABLE.

J. H. Williamson, (no opp.)			

Twelfth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

D. McClelland	270	Robert Liddell	319

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. E. McKelvey	272	H. Shidler*	418
Thomas Rowell	366	John G. Beckman	181
T. Wm. Oliah	360	S. Pierson	190
W. H. Berger	357	Maurice Wallace	380
J. W. Mackin	312	Wm. A. Diamond	312

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Robert Cunningham	356	G. A. Mundorf	262
Wm. Dee	294	John Weiss*	273

ALDERMAN.

S. C. Lewis	272	Bernhard Allen	268

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.

Thomas C. Smithe	356	John Sweeney	356

INSPECTOR.

J. F. Rivers	269	Jos. Negou	260

RETURN INSPECTOR.

H. J. Howe	260	A. Hyle	260

CONSTABLE.

C. P. Nelson	273	Alpheus David	243

Fifteenth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

James Robinson	218	Chas. Ahlborn*	248

COMMON COUNCIL.

Stephenson Dietrich*	227	Samuel Cammeron	222
W. J. Atwell*	223	Philip Wissenmeyer	213
Jacob B. Katz*	227	Thos. Keller	141
Chas. Black*	229	Wm. Watson	239

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Wm. Jancey*	238	C. Lorenzen	249
Phil. Burns	212	Chas. Burns	224

ASSESSOR.

John Orth	224	J. H. Alborn*	254

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

James V. Hamer*	236	No opposition.	

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.

Geo. Garrison	222	John W. O'Brien*	243

INSPECTOR.

Wm. G. Dravo	257	Jas. V. Hamer*	257

RETURN INSPECTOR.

John J. Shade	243	Albert Goebel*	247

CONSTABLE.

Fred. Vintsch*	218	Frederick Miller	215

ALDERMAN.

Wm. Jancey*	470	No opposition.	

Eighteenth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

David Kirk	69	J. H. Jones	92

COMMON COUNCIL.

Andrew Lyons	69	Benj. Barlington	39
Christian Siebert	70	John McMasters	40

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Henry Williams	67	Wm. Smith	52
Geo. L. Littlefield	107	H. B. Foster	41
Francis	65		

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

John Herron	69	Thomas Donnelly	45

INSPECTORS.

S. S. Sample	68	Wm. Sterling	45

CONSTABLE.

John Moreland	113		

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Pittsburgh	18	Allegheny	8

ALLEGHENY.

Third Ward—First Precinct.

MAYOR.

A. P. Callow	383	Geo. Emerich	196

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Geo. Gerst	654		

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. Englishman	381	Jno. Huckenstein	389

COMMON COUNCIL.

Thos. Brown	512	Wm. Miller	167
Saml. Hastings	362	J. Hochuly	316
Geo. F. Comly	484	S. B. Gill	150
N. Voegtly	475	Thos. Myers	174

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.

A. J. Penticost	503	C. Stuart	155

RETURN INSPECTORS.

A. Marshall	484	E. McGary	145
G. W. Smith	520		

Eighth Ward.

MAYOR.

Callow	196	Imerich	53

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Geo. Gerst	240	No opposition.	

SELECT COUNCIL.

Geo. Maul	131	E. L. Jones	107

COMMON COUNSEL.

Gotlieb Siedle	135	Julius Goetzinger	92
Samuel Reynolds	144	G. S. Reed	104

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

John H. Morrison	122	Jesse Sutton	105
Simon McRoberts	214	E. L. Jones	15

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

Geo. Maul	108	David P. Jackson	108

INSPECTOR.

J. J. Herman	113	Henry Nermitt	32
Gotlieb Fisher	82		

RETURN INSPECTOR.

Herman Ochmler	38	G. P. Wilhelm	38
Jojn J. Diebel	104		

CONSTBLE.

John Lang	106	Adam Hohman	138

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Armstrong, J. D., Brownsville, Pa.
Benham, Mrs. S. N.
Buckwell, Sallie E., Phila., Pa.
Donovan, Matthew, Dayton, Ohio.
Dunbar, H. P., Boston, Mass.
Ireland, Mrs. M., New York.
Gibbions, Hamner, Lewistown, Pa.
Lawson, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
Marx, Miss Jost, Buffalo, N. Y.
Morton, James H., Phila.
McGrew, W. S., Greensville, Pa.
Noyes & Co., New York.

The Late "Cattle" Slaughter on the Central Road.

Our informant relative to the accident to a stock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday last, was mistaken as to the character of the animals killed. There was an accident, and one hundred sheep were killed and injured at Bixler's water station, at Lewistown. The passenger train was held at Mifflin until the passengers got their breakfast, and of course were fully aware the track was blocked ahead of them. Our informant had not such a narrow escape as he imagined. He was evidently badly frightened.

For Sale.

At public sale at the stable of Robt. H. Patterson & Co., on Saturday, October 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M., one close quarter carriage, in good repair. J. H. Stewart, Auctioneer.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. w*

Better Than Foreign Port.

Speer's Port Grape Wine is better than imported port, and since the adulteration of the latter it must be taken its place. It is pure and really excellent and health giving.—*Troy Times.*

Our druggists have some direct from Mr. Speer.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Vote for Governor, Supreme Judge, County Judges and State Senate.

DISTRICTS.	Governor. John W. Geary, R.	Governor. Asa Packer, D.	Supreme Judge. Henry W. Williams, R.	Supreme Judge. Cyrus L. Pershing, D.	Assist. Gen. Judge. John M. Kittpatrick, R.	Assist. Gen. Judge. John H. Bailey, D.	Assist. Law Judge. Frederick H. Collier, R.	Assist. Law Judge. A. W. Foster, D.	State Senate. Thomas Howard, R.	State Senate. Hall Patterson, D.
PITTSBURGH.										
1st ward	316	299	310	291	314	291	311	301	311	302
2d ward	306	198	310	165	308	170	305	173	374	187
3d ward	200	209	230	182	231	190	230	190	199	199
4th ward	367	215	385	200	375	203	377	201	378	187
5th ward	464	452	471	446	471	407	471	400	462	404
6th ward	411	366	447	327	442	338	447	340	441	345
7th ward	366	224	366	201	366	207	366	220	373	242
8th ward	311	198	340	188	385	192	345	192	336	187
9th ward	298	353	307	334	310	333	301	336	301	339
10th ward	226	210	181	247	182	245	181	246	198	225
11th ward	319	222	300	235	306	222	304	223	344	253
12th ward	301	395	430	398	427	396	416	396		
13th ward	200	177	225	155	222	166	222	165	220	166
14th ward										
15th ward	214	260	229	256	233	243	229	248	222	239
16th ward										
17th ward										
18th ward	64	44	71	40	69	41	70	41	85	40
19th ward	211	129	213	134						
20th ward	267	83	230	68	217	69	217	71	226	71
21st ward	208	106	200	96	232	94	231	94		
22d ward										
23d ward										
ALLEGHENY.										
1st ward	498	175	530	156	537	183	531	182	528	157
2d ward	337	323	370	301	370	296	363	301	374	302
3d ward, 1st p	487	242	519	192	514	191	514	193	541	200
3d ward, 2d p	305	117	322	113	321	113	321	113	341	121
4th ward, 1st p	367	294	389	240	398	196	399	189	434	244
4th ward, 2d p	264	177	277	175	277	175	277	175	298	177
5th ward	452	218	474	184	471	183	466	190	474	188
6th ward	398	414	398	414	398	414	398	414	398	414
7th ward										
8th ward	132	166	154	80	151	78	150	79	150	80
BOROUGHS.										
Birm'ham, 1st p	296	162	291	144	287	147	284	149	291	158
Birm'ham, 2d p	292	209	312	209	314	215	310	214	320	222
E. Birm'ham	456	346	459	317	454	324	452	320	466	326
Sharpsburg	165	156	176	156						
McKeesport										
Temperancev.	151	117	157	117	157	118	158	117	162	119
S. Pittsburgh										
W. Pittsburgh										
W. Elizabeth										
Lowries										
Elizabeth	98	78	111	68						
Sewickly										
Monongahela	67	69	62	68	62	69	63	68	68	72
Peters Walsh'n	61	69	210	215	216	76	217	81		
Braddocks	116	78	115	74	116	74	116	74		
Bellevue										
Millvale										
Ormsby	127	108	124	105	126	104	126	104	125	107
Elizabeth										
TOWNSHIPS.										
Reserve	72	82	87	70	90	68	90	68		
Pine										
Lower St. Clair										
Plum										
Ross, 1st pre										
Ross, 2d pre										
Peebles										
Union										
Collins										
Snowden										
Baldwin, 1st p'ct										
Baldwin, 2d p'ct										
Franklin										
Findley										
Harrison										
Hampton										
Indiana										
Jefferson										
Marshall										
Nevillet										
Penn										
Scott										
Versailles, 1st p										
Versailles, 2d p										
Wilkins										
Wilkinsburg										
Upper St. Clair										
Lower St. Clair										
Robinson—1st pt.										
Robinson—2d pt.										
Harrison										
Findley										
Moon										
Ohio										
Franklin										
Marshall										
Reserve										
Baldwin—1st pt.										
Baldwin—2d pt.										
McClure										
Snowden										
South Fayette										
Versailles—1st pr.										
Ross—1st pt.										
Ross—2d pt.										
Pine										
McCandless										
East Deer										
West Deer										
Fawn										
Verona										
Sewickley										
Indiana										
Shaler—1st pt.										
Shaler—2d pt.										
Crescent										
Hampton										
Union										
Perry										
Findly										
Sewickley										
Monongahela										
Jefferson										
Marshall										
Nevillet										
Penn										
Scott—1st pt.										
Scott—2d pt.										
Richland										
Klitbuck										
Leetsdale										
Lincoln										
Forward										

Votes for Commissioner, Register, Clerk of Orphans' Court, and Director of the Poor.

DISTRICTS.	Commissioner. Wm. H. Mackey, R.	Commissioner. Orth. Dickey, D.	Register. Isaiah Dickey, R.	Clerk of Orphans' Court. Chauncey B. Bostwick, R.	Director of the Poor. Ormsby Stackhouse, R.	Director of the Poor. Alexander Milnor, D.	Director of the Poor. Andrew McClure, R.	Director of the Poor. R. B. Galbraith, D.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st ward	206	191	198		262	126	269	
2d ward	164	201	59		208	191	205	194
3d ward	156	168	39		182	196	174	207
4th ward	314	330	128		347	333	344	341
5th ward	450	450	450		450	450	450	450
6th ward	210	181	134		238	158	234	194
7th ward	366	366	366		366	366	366	366
8th ward	144	264	64		148	276	149	275
9th ward	307	301	300		299	304	307	304
10th ward	197	196	84		196	196	196	196
11th ward	344	344	345		347	338	338	338
12th ward								
13th ward	220	220	222		222	222	222	222
14th ward								
15th ward								
16th ward	223	223	223		223	223	223	223
17th ward								
18th ward	69	69	68		68	68	69	69
19th ward								
20th ward	225	220	220		220	227	74	73
21st ward								
22d ward								
23d ward								
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	526	537	530		534	527	528	156
2d ward	374	373	373		373	373	373	373
3d ward, 1st p	485	519	519		519	519	519	519
3d ward, 2d p	319	319	319		319	319	319	319
4th ward, 1st p	399	399	399		399	399	399	399
4th ward, 2d p	277	277	277		277	277	277	277
5th ward	471	471	471		471	471	471	471
6th ward	398	398	398		398	398	398	398
7th ward								
8th ward	151	151	148		150	146	152	96
BOROUGHS.								
Ormsby	119	125	125		125	125	115	107
W. Pittsb'h								
Sharpsb'g								
Mt. Washin'n								
Bellevue								
Millvale								
Ormsby	82	100	47		125	106	115	103
Elizabeth	107	107	107		107	107	107	107

Vote for Members of the Legislature.

DISTRICTS.	Assembly. Alexander Miller, R.	Assembly. Alexander Miller, R.	Assembly. Joseph Taylor, R.	Assembly. Wm. H. Kerr, R.	Assembly. D. M. White, R.	Assembly. John H. Hemsl, D.	Assembly. James H. Stewart, D.	Assembly. Robert H. Roch, D.	Assembly. Joseph Griffith, Ref., D.	Assembly. John K. Bartram, D.
PITTSBURGH.										
1st ward	314	331	333	332	332	332	279	260	260	260
2d ward	361	370	371	370	371	370	141	129	147	133
3d ward	223	232	232	232	232	232	192	192	192	192
4th ward	379	381	380	377	383	377	300	293	295	292
5th ward	472	473	474	477	473	473	404	405	400	405
6th ward	444	444	444	444	444	444	344	344	344	344
7th ward	388	388	388	388	388	388	268	230	227	243
8th ward	345	345	345	345	345	345	249	249	249	249
9th ward	307	301	300	302	296	299	344	332	331	319
10th ward	197	196	84	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
11th ward	344	344	345	338	347	338	225	223	223	224
12th ward										
13th ward	220	220	222	222	222	222	104	100	99	97
14th ward										
15th ward										
16th ward	223	223	223	223	223	223	250	249	241	252
17th ward										
18th ward	69	69	68	68	68	68	40	40	40	40
19th ward										
20th ward	225	220	220	220	227	74	73	72		
21st ward										
22d ward										
23d ward										
ALLEGHENY.										
1st ward	526	537	530	534	527	528	156	158	153	152
2d ward	374	373	373	373	373	373	301	302	302	302
3d ward, 1 p	485	519	519	519	519	519	341	341	341	341
3d ward, 2 p	319	319	319	319	319	319	240	240	240	240
4th ward, 1 p	399	399	399	399	399	399	274	274	274	274
4th ward, 2 p	277	277	277	277	277	277	185	185	185	185
5th ward	471	471	471	471	471	471	322	322	322	322
6th ward	398	398	398	398	398	398	268	268	268	268
7th ward										
8th ward	151	151	148	150	146	152	96	92	85	91
BOROUGHS.										
Birmingham—1st pr.	148	167	127	194	153	201	143	203	200	153
Birmingham—2d pr.	278	68	264	305	279	23	278	278	81	278
East Birmingham	452	452	452	452	452	452	320	320	320	320
Sharpsburg	83	156	132							
McKeesport										
Temperanceville	71	111	200	162	119	162	119	162	119	162
S. Pittsburgh	91		89	55						
West Pittsburgh										
West Elizabeth										
Lowries										
Elizabeth										
Sewickley										
Monongahela	56	66	16	68	69	68	69	68	69	69
Mt. Washington	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Braddocks										
Bellevue										
Millvale										
Ormsby	82	100	47	125	106	115	103	123	106	106
Elizabeth	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
TOWNSHIPS.										
Reserve	105	76	230							

Vote for Sheriff, Clerk of Courts and Recorder.

DISTRICTS.	Sheriff. H. S. Fleming, R.	Sheriff. Jacob Stackhouse, D.	Clerk of Courts. E. P. Dennison, R.	Clerk of Courts. D. Dinsell, D.	Recorder. Joseph Browne, R.	Recorder. Thos. H. Hunter, D.	Recorder. C. B. McCullough, R.
PITTSBURGH.							
First ward	326	276	339	269	351	252	324
Second ward	342	158	357	131	391	132	366
Third ward	206	197	213	192	233	191	221
Fourth ward	394	198	394	183	394	183	394
Fifth ward	165	476	157	495	497	187	158
Sixth ward	443	257	500	231	504	237	443
Seventh ward	354	183	357	209	372	224	358
Eighth ward	338	186	341	184	340	183	341
Ninth ward	294	344	360	335	301	334	301
Tenth ward	167	272	199	275	199	276	199
Eleventh ward	344	223	344	223	344	223	344
Twelfth ward							
Thirteenth ward	222	99	224	92	224	92	224
Fourteenth ward							
Fifteenth ward	122	253	221	253	220	251	228
Sixteenth ward							
Seventeenth ward	65	43	69	40	69	40	69
Eighteenth ward							
Nineteenth ward	229	74	242	71	239	71	221
Twentieth ward							
Twenty-First w'rd							
Twenty-Third w'd							
ALLEGHENY.							
First ward	469	172	541	149	538	151	538
Second ward	744	363	774	360	775	362	774
Third ward, 1st p	472	227	514	191	514	191	514
Third ward, 2d p	300	223	316	209	298	205	241
Fourth ward, 1st p	390	277	399	264	399	264	397
Fourth ward, 2d p	167	208	197	179	195	175	195
Fifth ward							
Sixth ward							
Seventh ward	139	96	151	86	160	86	160
Eighth ward							
Allegheny	135	106	122	109	125	106	125
Lawrenceville							
West Pittsburgh							
South Pittsburgh							
Manchester							
Mt. Washington							
Bellevue							
Monongahela	68	72	68	72	68	72	68
Birmingham, 1st p	230	160	230	160	230	160	230
Birmingham, 2d p	230	278	226	278	222	287	222
East Birmingham	366	226	366	226	367	227	367
Braddocks							
Braddocks Fields							
McKeesport							
Versailles							
Etna							
Carpenters							
West Elizabeth							
Temperanceville	157	1.0	162	119	163	118	163
TOWNSHIPS.							
McClure							
Reserve	72	82	87	70	90	68	90
Pine							
Lower St. Clair							
Plum							
Ross, 1st pre							
Ross, 2d pre							
Peebles							
Union							
Collins							
Snowden							
Baldwin, 1st p'ct							
Baldwin, 2d p'ct							
Franklin							
Findley							
Harrison							
Hampton							
Indiana							
Jefferson							
Marshall							
Neville							
South Fayette							
Scott							
Patton							
Robinson, 1st p.							
Robinson, 2d p.							
Harrison							
Findley							
Moon							
Upper St. Clair							
Lower St. Clair							
Franklin							
Versailles,